



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LXVI, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1932

WHOLE NUMBER 472

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Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

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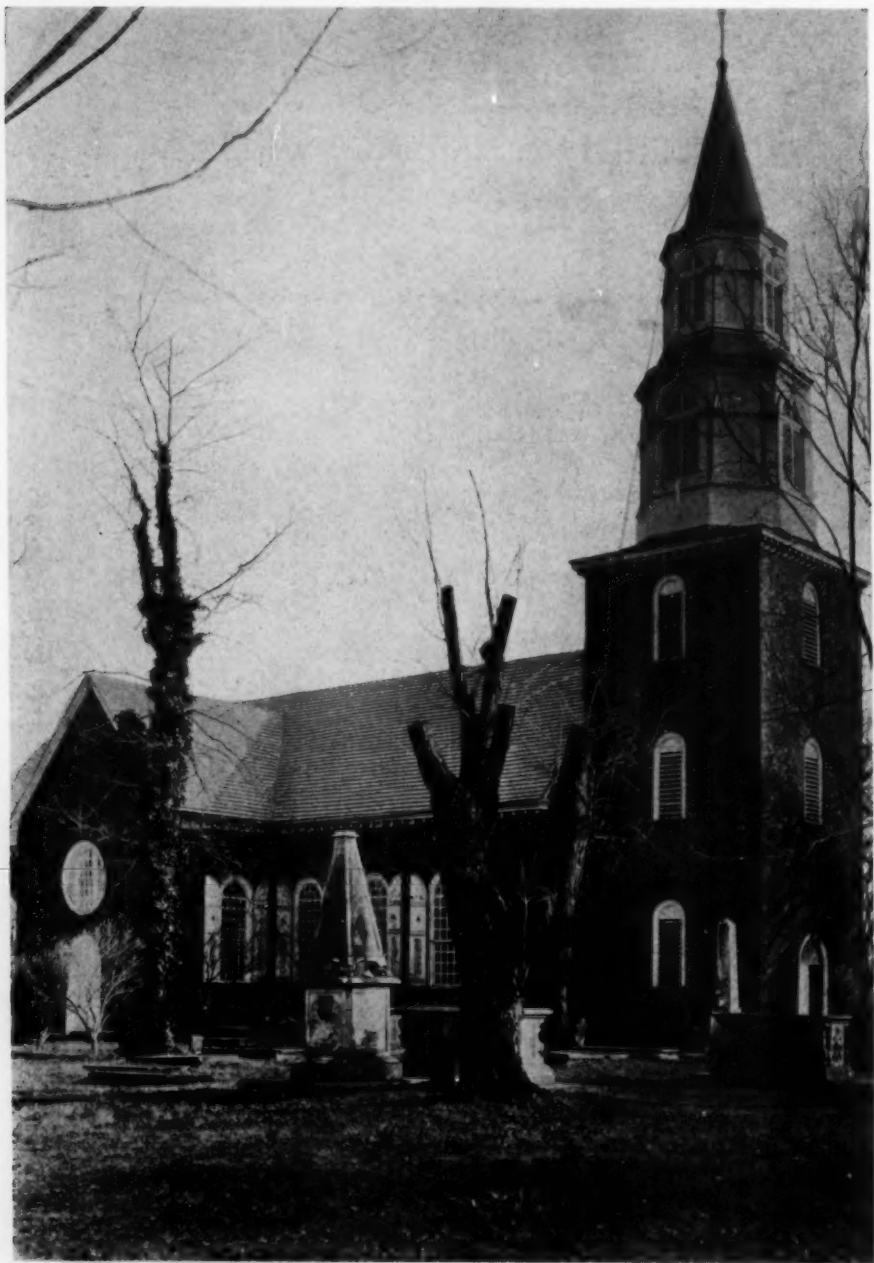
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Single Copy, 25 Cents Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of
March 3, 1879.



Courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

*Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, successor to
first English church at Jamestown, Va.*

(See Page 632)



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The First National Election

KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

TODAY it is impossible to foresee to a certainty who will be the next President. Only the gathering at the polls of America's great political forces next November can decide it. But in 1789 the situation was entirely different. There were no rival nominees—no speculation or conjecture as to the ultimate choice of the first Chief Executive. The outcome of the first presidential election was a sure and inevitable thing. There was but one candidate—George Washington of Virginia! Although Federalists and Anti-Federalists were divided pro and con on the new plan of government contained in the Constitution, they were united in support of their former chief-tain, and "there was a very great certainty in the public opinion," says John Adams, "that Washington would have a unanimous vote." Yet neither Federalist nor Anti-Federalist could claim Washington as a party man beyond his assurance that he was on the Constitutional side. Thus, in 1789 there was but one presidential party in the United States—the party of George Washington.

Probably no part of the Constitution was more earnestly and honestly considered than the method of electing the

President. The Constitutional Convention, meeting at Philadelphia in May, 1787, had adjourned four months later, September 17, their great work completed. The final plan, the election of the President by electors chosen by the States (the office of Vice-President coming in with it) was settled only two weeks before the Convention closed. That same day the new Constitution was reported to Congress along with a resolution "that the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed as the Constitution requires,¹ to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President."

By September, 1788, eleven States had ratified the Constitution and on the 13th of that month a plan was adopted for ushering in the new Government.

¹ Article II of the Constitution directs that they be transmitted sealed "to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate."

A call for the presidential election, dated September 13, 1788, was sent to the various legislatures by the old Continental Congress. It provided that the electors be chosen the first Wednesday in January, 1789, and that the first Wednesday in February "be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President." The new Congress was to convene in New York the first Wednesday in March, which happened that year to be the 4th.

Preparations were now begun throughout the eleven States then in the Union for the first national election. The electoral colleges were to be made up of men chosen mostly by the legislatures. The first Wednesday in January, 1789, passed tranquilly. Before night electors were chosen in all the ratifying States except New York,² whose quarreling legislature failed to choose electors. In Maryland, Virginia and Massachusetts the choice of electors was by direct vote of the people. Maryland had a thrilling election, for the country districts were busily canvassed, the Federalists proclaiming Washington as their candidate. Stirring newspaper accounts of the meetings, speeches and returns are given in the *Maryland Journal* for January 2 and 6, 1789. In other States, however, the election was by the legislatures—sometimes by a joint ballot, sometimes by a concurrent vote of both branches.

A whole month had to pass before the electors met in February to cast their vote. In the interval there was no electioneering, no propaganda in the way of handbills, pamphlets, abusive lampoons—so unlike the huge publicity

campaigns of later times. The selection of the President lay with the electors and none of them were pledged to any name. For the Constitution had directed that each elector vote for two persons without designating which should be President or Vice-President.³ The one having the highest number of votes, if a majority, would become President, while the second in any event would be Vice-President.

Thus, in the old days, or when Washington was elected, presidential electors chosen by the States were at liberty to vote for any man they desired for President or Vice-President. Today, if an elector should vote for any man who did not receive the majority vote of the State in which the elector was himself chosen—or at least a plurality vote (as in the case of Woodrow Wilson in many of the States, where he had a plurality over Taft and Roosevelt)—there would be an uproar. The presidential electors,⁴ in other words, are today bound by the instructions of the people, and when they go on the presidential ticket they are known as Hoover or Roosevelt men. The party system is in complete control of the situation.

Contemporary newspapers all over the country, Federal and Anti-Federal alike, voiced the overwhelming public sentiment for Washington for President. In every State he was the chosen candidate. It was over the Vice-Presi-

² This was changed by the Twelfth Amendment, proposed in 1803 and adopted in 1804, providing that the President and Vice-President be elected separately.

⁴ Today the electors make and sign six certificates of all the votes given by them, each with two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice-President, with annexed lists of the electors. One is forwarded by registered mail to the President of the Senate, two delivered to the secretary of state of the State, two forwarded by registered mail to the Secretary of State at Washington, and one delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors assembled.

² New York, therefore, cast no vote for the first President, while North Carolina and Rhode Island did not ratify the Constitution in time to take part in the election.

dency, however, that parties heatedly contested and it was difficult to foretell who would get second place. The Federalists were supporting John Adams of Massachusetts whose name was always in the papers. Still, he had many enemies, was accused of monarchical ideas, and it was likely the Southern electors would vote for somebody else. The Anti-Federalists were pushing forward Governor George Clinton of New York, bitterest opponent of the Constitution. Back in 1787 Clinton men had

organized under the name of Federal Republicans. Canvassing, disputing, they eventually sent out a circular letter appealing to every State to instruct their electors to vote for Clinton.⁵

Meanwhile election day was drawing nearer. The Federalists had a great party manager in Hamilton, but in one way the Federal canvass was abominably managed. Bent on defeating Adams, he stirred up alarm in the Cincinnati, assured Virginia that New

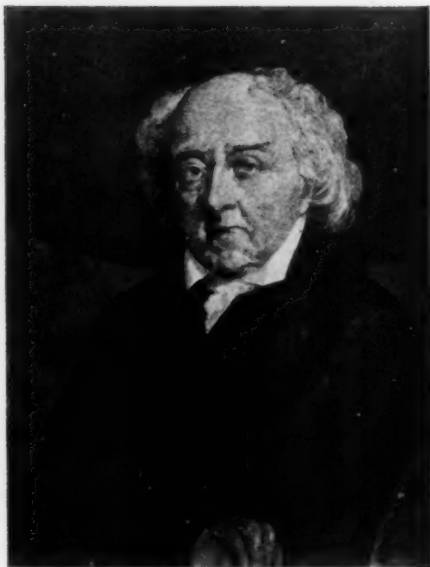
⁵ This campaign was a failure, for the powerful Clinton received only three votes and those from a Southern State—Virginia.



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

THE EVOLUTION OF OUR CAPITOL

Insert shows Federal Hall, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City, with Trinity Church in the background. Federal Hall, originally built in 1700 as the City Hall, was remodeled in 1788-1789 for the inauguration of George Washington as President, April 30, 1789, and the First Federal Congress of the United States. Original drawing by A. Robertson in 1789. Painting now in the New York Historical Society Art Gallery



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

JOHN ADAMS

England was not unanimous for Washington, at the same time informing the North that Virginia was doubtful. The day before election, an emissary from Hamilton galloped into Hartford to warn that if the New England votes were not scattered Adams would be elected President. It is certain he drew away five votes from Adams in New Jersey and two in Connecticut that would otherwise have brought up his total for the Vice-Presidency. Thus, at the last minute, absurdly alarmed, Federal electors decided to scatter votes that would normally have gone to Adams. Election day had come and gone, but it was well known that Virginia had secured the Presidency and Massachusetts the Vice-Presidency.

"This very first trial of the electoral plan," says the historian, James Schouler, "showed that though eleven to thirteen State colleges acted inde-

pendently of the people, they were exposed to the yet greater danger of secret cabals among party leaders. In fact the machinery of this election, with all its simplicity of choice, was turned by a crank over which a small knot of Federalists presided."

Counting the electoral vote had to await the convening of the new Congress in New York on March 4th. Great preparations were going on for its reception in the temporary capital—the very city that had shown such anti-Federal spirit. With \$32,500, subscribed by wealthy merchants, the old City Hall, erected in 1699, was completely done over and renamed Federal Hall.

At sunset on March 3d the old Confederation was fired out by thirteen guns from the fort opposite Bowling Green. And then the great day dawned. Amidst bell-ringing and the



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

MRS. JOHN ADAMS

Number of Electors appointed by each State.		STATES.												
5	New Hampshire	5	5											
10	Massachusetts	10	10											
7	Connecticut	7	5	2										
6	New Jersey	6	1		5									
10	Pennsylvania	10	8			2								
3	Delaware	3			3									
6	Maryland	6					6							
10	Virginia	10	5		1	1		3						
7	South Carolina	7				1			6					
5	Georgia	5								2	1	1	1	
69		69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1	1

FIRST ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, 1789

firing of eleven guns honoring the eleven ratifying States, the First Session of the First Congress under the Constitution was begun at New York, March 4, 1789.⁶ But where were all the newly elected members of Congress who were to meet in Federal Hall at 12 o'clock? Thirteen gentlemen appeared in the House—eight in the Senate—and no quorum could be formed in either.⁷ To be sure, the distances were long, the roads that year in a terrible state, the rivers south of New York a mass of ice—impossible for some to leave home until their affairs were settled. The proceedings of Con-

gress during that anxious month of March is simply a record of delay and postponement. The votes of the electors continued to lay under seal. On March 11th a circular was sent to the absentees, requesting their immediate attendance, followed a week later by another more urgent. The handful of members of both Houses continued to meet and adjourn from day to day, a few new faces occasionally appearing among them.

Finally, on April 1, a quorum of 30 members was present in the House of Representatives⁸ and a Speaker elected. Another delay of five days. Then, on April 6, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, the twelfth Senator to put in an appearance, took his seat in the

⁶ At noon and at sunset eleven more guns were fired and the bells were rung for an hour.

⁷ Here is an example of newspaper optimism over the new régime. According to the *Daily Advertiser* of March 5, 1789, "Congress would again thrive, the farmer meet immediately a ready market for his produce, manufactures flourish, and peace and prosperity adorn our land."

⁸ The number of the first House had been fixed by the Constitution at 65, but Rhode Island and North Carolina not having joined the Union, the number fell to 59, and 30 made a quorum.



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

WASHINGTON AT HOME

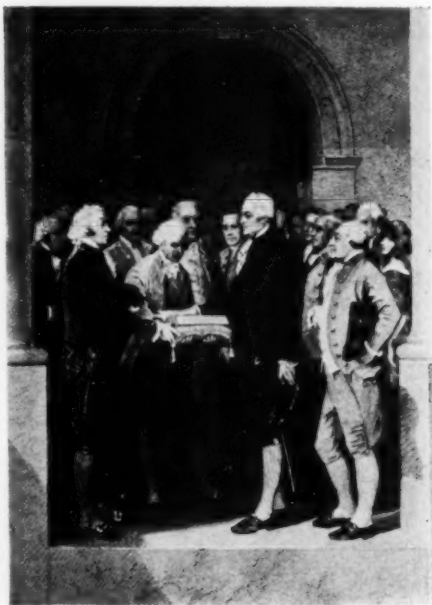
Senate. He had left Baltimore March 2, but did not arrive in New York until Sunday, April 5, the traveling was so difficult. A quorum was now formed at last and John Langdon,⁹ of New Hampshire, was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate "for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States."

Oliver Ellsworth, Senator from Connecticut, was ordered to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was now ready to count the electoral vote. This notice was given at 12 o'clock. Next Mr. Boudinot, congressman from New Jersey, arrived to tell the Senate that the House was ready

⁹ The *Salem Mercury* of April 14, 1789, states that he "presided with great dignity and propriety." He was then 48 years old, had been a member of the Continental Congress and of the Constitutional Convention, and Governor of New Hampshire. During the Revolution he pledged his plate and the proceeds of 70 hogsheads of tobacco to make possible General Stark's victory at Bennington.

to meet them. About half-past one the representatives gathered in the Senate Chamber. Behind closed doors,¹⁰ amidst a hushed and solemn silence, President Langdon opened and read off the votes, which were taken down at the clerk's table by three tellers, two appointed by the House, one by the Senate. Langdon then declared the Senate and House had met, that in their presence he had opened and counted the votes of the electors "Whereby it appeared that George Washington, Esq., was elected President, and John Adams, Esq., Vice-President of the United States of America." Washing-

¹⁰ On February 20, 1794, the Senate came to a resolution that, after the end of that session of Congress, the galleries of the Senate be permitted to be opened while the Senate was engaged in its legislative capacity, unless specially ordered otherwise. This was an important change in the constitution of the Senate.



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

**INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
AS PRESIDENT**



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

Painted by J. L. Morton

WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION ON THE BRIDGE AT TRENTON ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK TO BE INAUGURATED

ton's election was unanimous. He had received all the electoral votes of ten States—69; Adams received the next highest number—34, a minority but enough to elect him, while the rest were scattered among eleven men.¹¹

These ten States whose 69 votes elected Washington had at that time a population of approximately 2,922,723.¹² Today there are 531 electoral

votes cast by 48 States, with a population of 122,775,046. The number of electoral votes in the electoral college is determined by the number of members of the House of Representatives plus the number of Senators. There are 435 House members and 96 Senators. It takes a majority, or 266 electoral votes, to elect a President and a Vice-President. If the votes are so divided among three or more candidates that a majority is not cast for President or Vice-President, the election is thrown into the House for President and into the Senate for Vice-President. The old House and Senate—that is, the Senate and House in office at the time of the election—would make the choice under existing law. But a Constitutional Amendment is now before the States for ratification, changing all

¹¹ It is interesting to note some foreign comment on the first election. The French Minister, Comte de Moustier, in a dispatch dated from New York, April 7, 1789, states that "One can also be as certain of the inaction preserved by General Washington, as of the particular activity of Mr. Adams and his partisans to secure votes for themselves," while the Dutch Secretary of Legation, Rudolph Van Dorsten, writes under the same date to the Recorder of the States-General that "as soon as both these personages have arrived here and taken possession of their respective offices, the new Government of America will be enabled to assume its functions."

¹² The first periodical counting of the people was made in 1790, and from the returns then sent in, the population was 3,929,214.



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

ANGELICA PEALE

Daughter of the artist, who placed the crown of laurel on Washington's head at Grays Ferry, when on his way to his inauguration

this and providing for the entry into office of the newly elected Congress in January following the November election, and for the inauguration of the President also in January a couple of weeks after the new Congress assembles. This amendment is called the Norris "lame duck" amendment, since it would do away with the "lame duck" or short sessions of the old Congress held after the national election. More than a dozen States have already ratified this amendment, which was submitted to the States by the present Congress during its session last winter.

The first electoral votes were counted in joint session behind the closed doors of the Senate Chamber, with the public excluded. Today they are counted¹³ in a joint session of the Senate and House in the House Chamber, presided

¹³ They are acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A.

over by the Vice-President,¹⁴ and the galleries are crowded.

The next business to be gone through now was the formality of notifying the President and Vice-President of their election. The Senate appointed Charles Thomson¹⁵ to notify Washington; indeed, this faithful and painstaking Irishman who had been secretary of every Continental Congress for fifteen years was the only man considered. Several people were suggested to notify Adams, but the Senate appointed Sylvanus Bourne, Harvard graduate and native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who the *Pennsylvania Packet* of April 20, 1789, described as "a young man of handsome abilities."

A committee of four men was also appointed to prepare certificates of election. These, accompanied by appropriate letters from Langdon, were dispatched by the two messengers towards the north and south—one hurrying by boat towards Massachusetts, the other by horse to Mount Vernon.

This was the form of the certificate of election for the first President:

Be it Known, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened in the City and State of New York, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the underwritten appointed President of the Senate for the

¹⁴ The President of the Senate "shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses."

¹⁵ He was born November 29, 1729, in County Derry, Ireland, and came to America in 1740. In September, 1774, he was unanimously chosen Secretary of the First Continental Congress and remained in this post under every Congress up to 1789, not only keeping the records but taking copious notes of its proceedings and of the progress of the Revolution. He died in Lower Merion, Pa., August 16, 1824, aged 94 years.

sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes of the electors, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and for a Vice-President; by which it appears that George Washington, esquire, was unanimously elected, agreeably to the Constitution, to the office of President of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

JOHN LANGDON.

A similar certificate, substituting the word "Vice President" for that of "President" and the word "duly" for "unanimously" was prepared for Adams.

Thomson, then 59 years old, left New York Tuesday morning, April 7, reaching Philadelphia Thursday evening, passed through Wilmington the next day, and arrived in Baltimore Sunday night. Monday morning he left Baltimore and on Tuesday afternoon, April 14, at half-past 12 o'clock he appeared at Mount Vernon, taking over a week to make the trip. Thomson formally presented Washington with the certificate of election, saying he was "honored with the commands to wait upon Your Excellency with the information of your being elected to the office of President of the United States of America," adding that Congress harbored no doubt that he would undertake this great office to which he was called by the unanimous voice of America. "I have it, therefore, in command to accompany you to New York."

Washington replied in the following words:

Sir: I have been accustomed to pay so much respect to the opinion of my fellow-citizens that the knowledge of their having given their unanimous suffrages in my favor scarcely leaves me the alternative for an

option. I can not, I believe, give a greater evidence of my sensibility of the honor which they have done me than by accepting the appointment.

I am so much affected by this fresh proof of my country's esteem and confidence, that silence can best explain my gratitude. While I realize the arduous nature of the task which is imposed upon me, and feel my own inability to perform it, I wish that there may not be reason for regretting the choice; for, indeed, all I can promise is only to accomplish that which can be done by an honest zeal.

Upon considering how long time some of the gentlemen of both Houses of Congress have been at New York, how anxiously desirous they must be to proceed to business, and how deeply the public mind appears to be impressed with the necessity of doing it speedily, I can not find myself at liberty to delay my journey. I shall, therefore, be in readiness to set out the day after tomorrow, and shall be happy in the pleasure of your company, for you will permit me to say that it is a peculiar gratification to have received this communication from you.

Washington then sent Congress his formal letter of acceptance, dated from Mount Vernon, April 14, 1789, and addressed to John Langdon as follows:

Sir: I had the honor to receive your official communication by the hand of Mr. Secretary Thompson, about one o'clock this day. Having concluded to obey the important & flattering call of my country, and having been impressed with an idea of the expediency of my being with Congress at as early a period as possible; I propose to commence my journey on Thursday morning which will be the day after tomorrow.

I have the honor to be, etc.

In spite of there having been no formal nomination, Washington had long known that he would in all likelihood be elected President. He was ready to start immediately. After a hurried farewell visit to his aged mother in Fredericksburg, he left Mount Vernon about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning,

April 16, "in company with Mr. Thomson and Colonel Humphreys, with the best disposition to render service to my country, in obedience to its call, but," so he declares in his diary, "with less hope of answering its expectations." Thus the President-elect began his triumphal journey to New York, coming by the most direct route through Baltimore and Philadelphia, and reaching his destination on the afternoon of the 23d.¹⁶

In the meantime young Sylvanus Bourne had, the afternoon of April 7, caught a packet boat bound for Boston. He was allowed one hundred dollars for the expenses of the trip and he carried with him not only Adams' certificate of election but a number of letters and dispatches for gentlemen and newspapers in Massachusetts. The next day the boat docked at Warwick Neck, Rhode Island, and Bourne traveled overland the rest of the way, reaching Baintree, Massachusetts, the home of Adams, at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, April 9. This trip was made in express time—fifty hours, and Adams, therefore, had his notification of election five days before Washington received his. He left Baintree the following Monday morning, April 13, and after a most enthusiastic reception along the route, reached New York the afternoon of the 20th, three days before the arrival of his chief. The next day, April 21, he was installed as Vice-President and delivered his inaugural address. He did not, however, take the oath of office until June 3d.

¹⁶ Martha Washington left Mount Vernon on May 19 with her two grand-children. The President met her at Elizabethport, N. J., in the same barge used by him on the 23d. As the party approached New York they were saluted by a discharge of thirteen cannon.



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

GEORGE CLINTON

As said before, the President-elect arrived on the 23d, and one week later, April 30, the inaugural ceremonies took place. The voice of the whole people had been answered. The new Ship of State, George Washington at the helm, was now embarked on the high seas of national life.

Probably the marvelous inventions that abridge time and distance are the principal features that contrast the America of Washington with the America in which we live today. Then, no strong bond of national feeling united the States; communities were scattered, and traveling over the bad roads and through the actual wilderness of much of the country was fraught with discomfort and peril. Under the original plan of the Constitution, the people might not have known who their Chief Executive was to be until after the elec-

toral college had met and voted and the electoral votes had been counted by the Congress. In spite of the common knowledge that Washington would be elected, undoubtedly the new Government had been functioning and Washington installed as President for many weeks before people in the remoter settlements knew of it. How anxiously they must have watched for incoming stagecoaches; how eagerly every stray traveler must have been questioned for news!

As it is now, the people usually know the name of the newly elected President before midnight of election day. The rapidity with which votes are counted and with which the returns are broadcast to the nation is due entirely to the modern development of transmission of information through the telegraph, telephone and radio. The newspapers play their part in informing the people of the results of the election, and newspaper offices are besieged in every city and town on election night.



Dedication of Yorktown Tablet in Pershing Hall, Paris

THE Dedication Ceremonies of the Yorktown Tablet will take place in Paris, France, on October 19, 1932, the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown.

By vote of the Executive Committee the French Line and the American Express Company are the official Transportation and Tour Agencies. The American Express and the French Line are cooperating in order to give the D. A. R. the maximum of service at the lowest possible cost. The sailings are on the S. S. "Champlain" eastbound from New York, October 4th, and on the S. S. "De Grasse" westbound October 19th.

For those who wish to remain longer there may be extension tours from October 20th to October 26th. This date will make it possible for passengers to be in America in time to vote. Because the Hotel Continental is so centrally located it seems expedient to consider it the official headquarters.

Owing to the Board meeting and State conferences the President General cannot go. She will be represented personally by Mrs. David D. Caldwell, of the District of Columbia, Vice President General.

Mrs. James T. Morris, through whose untiring efforts the Yorktown Battlefield was saved for posterity, is the Chairman of the Yorktown Tablets Committee. It is fitting, indeed, that she should head the committee at this time. France has made Mrs. Morris a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. This honor was conferred through the French Ambassador in recognition of Mrs. Morris' discovery of the names of 133 French soldiers who died in the Battle of Yorktown.

During Mrs. Hobart's administration the two tablets were completed, one on which was inscribed the names of the American soldiers and the other the names of the French soldiers. The former was dedicated at Yorktown last October, and the second is now in Pershing Hall, Paris, awaiting the dedication on October 19th.

The President General's Message

OCTOBER

Summer sunset in reflection,
Moonlight silver shimmering clear,
Brilliant colors, art defying—
Autumn time is here.

Golden in her magic splendor,
Think you not it is Divine?
Matchless, radiant and resplendent!
These are riches—yours and mine.

COLORFUL October makes one glad to be alive. The glories of the countryside, the brilliance of the trees remind us that they are God given.

This autumn is a prelude to a winter which will need the tremendous power for good which is every woman's love of home, the feminine qualities of helpful, fortitude, patience and forbearance, daily encouragement, hopefulness. The world needs tolerance and the daily practice of the Christian Spirit. The wording of the Golden Rule has not changed, but it needs recalling by repetition.

The pendulum has swung so far it must come back to normal. Constructive optimism is the product of a stout heart. It is born of courage and sincerity. Stabilization of the country, of business and of thought needs affirmative, constructive thinking on the part of the American people. Adopt temperance in thought, offsetting radical views; moderation in view points, offsetting the ultra, equilibrium in judgments, tempering decisions.

Yesterday is history. Today is opportunity. Tomorrow depends on how this opportunity is met. October means prepare for November and your opportunity for America's tomorrow.

The ballot box is the keynote speaker in any election.

Election Day—Tuesday, November the eighth, is a National Defense Day—a Patriotic Day. It should be the result of civic education and education in government.

A non-partisan and non-political organization, this Society stands for the common defense, national security, and public safety. These can only be had if the right men are placed in office by an enlightened, educated electorate.

To vote is a personal privilege, and that you should vote is a national obligation.

Education in citizenship, education in practical government means taking an intelligent part in the support of American Government. Politics is the science of government. It is the province and privilege of the Daughters of the American Revolution to foster true patriotism every day. The individual must share in the responsibilities of citizenship. You may not realize, but you should learn the serious dangers which may result if you refuse or are neglectful of this duty.

This is a Republic; and representation is our national method because it is a Constitutional Government.

The principle that government is derived from the consent of the governed must be maintained. If representatives echo the voice of the people, and popular opinion, it is

absolutely essential that all qualified voters participate. Every individual can speak thru the polls as a particular right, as a personal privilege and as a patriotic duty.

Make it politically expedient that your representatives uphold American standards and place America first in consideration. The nation's future welfare depends on this. It is as much a personal responsibility to vote as to pledge allegiance to our flag.

Give careful consideration to the fitness and qualifications of candidates. Vote only for those who declare in no uncertain terms against any "ism" other than Americanism and Patriotism. No need to make excuses for Patriotism. "This is my own, my native land" is a precious boast. It is a land of freedom, but not license. Never be too busy to express your opinion for the good of your government.

Yours is the power to vote for legislative measures against crime, anarchy and make unlawful the teachings against your government. Your intelligent vote for well qualified candidates is your personal national insurance. We have in office and on boards exactly whom we elect.

Public opinion is the people. The people is the government. Government is the voice of the people. And your vote is your voice. The responsibility is great; and it is yours. Know all you can of candidates before you vote. Educate yourself. Think. Vote after careful consideration. But when the elections are over stand loyally by those elected. Uphold them, that they may better serve you. After electing them, keep them informed as to your wishes. Your loyal support of elected officers is good citizenship—in an organization or Society it is good membership.

An intelligent, educated electorate, and the entire Society voting as patriots is putting National Defense, embodying Patriotic Education, into practical demonstration.

What you wish accomplished in the schools, in your town, county, city, state, and Federal Government, you can personally express by voicing opinion at all elections.

Ours is a representative form of government. If the principle that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, if your elected representatives are to reflect your wishes, it is imperative that every member of our patriotic society demonstrates her citizenship prerogative and patriotic duty.

Place Americanism above politics.

If you believe your system of government to be the best, and want no substitutes, then let nothing keep you from your civic obligation. Voting is a patriotic duty; not a partisan question.

Your Representative Government is the voice of the people. Your vote is your voice. A one hundred percent Patriotic Program for this Society is a membership one hundred percent voting for the tomorrow of America.

The Daughters of the American Revolution can make no more fitting final gesture the closing weeks of the Bi-Centennial year than to voice their unqualified support of the day for patriots—Election Day.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA.

Pioneer Ancestry of a Notable Family

JULIA C. LOVING

BLUE eyes, steady and true, looking out from beneath the crown of a mass of chestnut brown hair, high pompadoured; one little curl peeping around the pink tip of a delicate ear; lips that would shame a cupid's bow, with upturned corners, giving an otherwise demure, oval face a mischievous gleam; shoulders sloping over a full bosom, high corseted — such was Anne Biddle, a Quaker maiden living near the heart of Philadelphia in the days just before the great conflict of the Colonies. She was the daughter of John and Sara (Owen) Biddle. Her father came to Philadelphia with his brother William in 1730 from their home in Mount Hope, New Jersey, where John Biddle was born in 1707, the son of William and Lydia (Wardwell) Biddle. John Biddle married Sara Owen in Philadelphia, March 3, 1736. Sara was the daughter of Owen Owen, a descendant in direct line from six of the Magna Charta barons, and Howel-dda, King of all Wales, A. D. 948. Anne Biddle had an array of admirers in the Quaker City, but of them all the one that met her fancy most was a young medical student from Maryland, James Wilkin-

son, son of Joseph Wilkinson, an Englishman.

The wooing of this young couple was interrupted by the shadow of the Revolution, and on September 9, 1775, James Wilkinson volunteered in Thompson's Pennsylvania rifle battalion. His meteoric rise to

rank and fame is a matter of history, well known to all students. On January 6, 1778, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of War, from which position he resigned, March 31, 1778. The following November 12, 1778, he married Anne Biddle in Christ Church in Philadelphia, and for this the Quaker maiden was read out of meeting for marrying one of "the world's people."

On July 24th the following year, Wilkinson again returned to the Army and was made clothier general. At the close of the war, when peace once more reigned over a battle-scarred country, James Wilkinson found his medical career, so rudely interrupted in 1775, could not be taken up again and that he must needs turn to more remunerative pursuits. What small fortune he had was gone. With his military career ended, with a young wife and infant son, Kentucky ap-



ANNE BIDDLE WILKINSON

peared as a land of promise to the impoverished general, a place to recoup his depleted fortune, so that he might give to the young girl who had placed her trust in him the luxury, the happiness, the home to which she was entitled.

Virginia's claim to that part of her colony which was Kentucky was but a slender thread that threatened to break at any time. The protection of her frontier against invading Indians was but poorly provided for. This vast new territory had been for some time opening its way—a forest of woods and canebrake. Daniel Boone, the first pioneer, was soon followed by Col. James Knox. To the south of the fertile country were the tribes of Catawba Indians, the Creeks and the Cherokees. Just beyond its northern border, the Shawnees, the Delawares and the Wyandots. From the very first it was literally a “dark and bloody ground.” It would be needless repetition to go into the history of Kentucky. Its occupation required men of the strongest caliber, fearless men, valiant men, men with dogged determination and indomitable courage.

James Wilkinson left his young wife in Philadelphia and set forth to this new land. There were only two ways accessible to it from the east—one down the Ohio River, the other through the Cumberland gap. There were always the Indian trails but these were almost impossible for the white man to follow. There were “traces” made by the feet of wild animals and hardened by centuries of travel.

Then Lexington began to assume the appearance of a frontier village. The houses were of log and widely scattered. The streets were those same

“traces” made by the pattering feet of wild animals. A log cabin served as a rude schoolhouse and where now stand tall buildings and fine houses and spired churches, were dense groves, cow pastures, cornfields and cane patches. Into this wilderness came the husband of the little Dutch Quaker maiden. He came as an agent of a Philadelphia firm of merchants and, to the great delight of the inhabitants, he opened a mercantile business in the village, which was truly “manna in the desert.”

The transportation of these goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by wagon and then down the river in flat-boats to Limestone, now the town of Maysville, where they were placed on pack horses, traveling single file over the narrow “traces” to Lexington, was a long, arduous task fraught with many dangers. It was much in this same manner that Anne Biddle Wilkinson followed her husband not long after he had made a rude home for her there. There is still today, in possession of her descendants, a letter from Anne Biddle Wilkinson to her “Beloved Jimmie,” written before she left her father's home in Philadelphia to join him in the wilderness. The letter is yellowed with age, written in quaint penmanship; the seal, though broken, still as red as the blood her husband shed for his country. It reads in part:

“My dear Jimmy, I wrote you last Thursday and sent you your epulets. The seeds I am sorry it has not been my power to get. More than probably 'twill be the last to reach you before you leave Fort Pitt, which makes me feel very wretched. I fear I shall not hear from you after that period and Thy dear letters are my greatest consolation, to be deprived of them—indeed my life's happiness. I regret much my not being able to risk the hardships and inconveniences at-



JOHN BIDDLE WILKINSON



CATHERINE ANDREWS WILKINSON

tending such a journey, Thy dear company would amply have compensated for them all, nothing but a fear of my dear babes' suffering prevented my insisting on accompanying you. Dear cherubs! How much I would, and do, sacrifice for them. I wish I could say 'cheerfully,' but I thank my God, tho not blessed with spirits I am with health, and fervently pray He may extend the same blessing to my dear Wilkinson. General Irwin was extremely polite and delivered your letters immediately upon his arrival in town."

Later this letter gives a picture of domesticity:

"Our dear boys are playing around me—" (at that time General and Anne (Biddle) Wilkinson had two sons: John the oldest, named for her father, and James Biddle, born in 1783, who died September 17, 1813) "—and are the picture of health, but John swears more than ever, for which I expect he will have to have a few severe lectures before he gets broke from it. He was just now talking with Chiner—he turned to her and said, 'My little negro, I will shoot those nasty sailors, they fire at my windows every night, damn my soul if I don't get some shot and fire at them.'—Tho absolutely shocked, I could scarce refrain from laughing, he spoke in so droll a manner."

This letter was dated November 19, 1783. On September 21, 1784, Anne (Biddle) Wilkinson left her father's

home in Philadelphia and, with her two boys, journeyed forth to join her husband in the vast wilderness.

Her life in Kentucky with her husband, whose duties took him frequently away from her side, is best told in extracts from her letters to her father. These letters still live today though the writer of them has long passed away. The following extracts are taken in part from the original letters of Anne Biddle Wilkinson:

"Kentucky, Feb. 14th (1788) . . . My much beloved Father, I have but a few minutes to write in, owing to my being misinformed in regard to the time of Mr. Parkers' leaving this country. I was told some time ago he did not intend setting off till the 20th, this morning am informed he goes early tomorrow and the roads are so bad that I am obliged to send my negro boy soon or he will not reach Lexington this evening, as writing you all is a pleasing task, 'tis a disappointment to me, however, that I am accustomed to of late, for I have looked for my Wilkinson these several months with the utmost impatience, and now know not where he is, it is impossible for me to describe the tortures my mind endures, not been blessed with the sight of a relation these ten months."

Dear little Quaker maiden, brought up so tenderly and with such care,

alone in the wilderness with her "be-loved Wilkinson" fighting for the rights of the people with whom he had cast his lot. True courage was hers, true spirit, true loyalty to the one whom she loved.

Her letter continues:

"I have many thanks to give Thee, dear father, for the things sent by Mr. Robert Parker. The blankets were most acceptable indeed, but the sugar much more so, for not an ounce has there been to sell in Kentucky for a long time. . . . Immediately as my Jimmy arrives I will write again by way of Virginia. . . . Please to remember us to my dear Becky, Brother and sweet children. . . . A daughter of General Scott's stays with me at present, she is quite young but amiable in disposition. . . ."

On December 4, 1785, another son was born to James and Anne Wilkinson in Kentucky. He was named Joseph Biddle Wilkinson. His mother called him Biddle and speaks thus of him in a letter to her father, dated "Spring" (1788):

"John and James return Thee a thousand thanks for their shoes and Hatts, but my little Biddle says grandpa forgot his Hatt, the darling little fellow runs alone and looks like a little cherub. . . . I am proud of my little sons, they are allowed to be very handsome and that I think the smallest of their perfections, but I regret much, indeed it grieves me, that they have not an opportunity of going to a good school, however I pay every attention to their learning that my domestic affairs will admit of, John reads prettily, James spells, but he is so heedless that it is with difficulty I can prevail on him to say a lesson, had I another pen, John should write a copy to send Thee, he has an amazing turn to writing. I thank

Thee for my shoes and stockings, they fitted me delightfully. . . . I am afraid Thee will think me extravagant if I ask for a dozen blue and white china cups and saucers, if 'tis possible to pack them up securely, we have been so very unfortunate as to break every one of ours and I do not like Queensware to drink tea out of, provided I can get any others, necessity compels me to use them now and I could sooner drink out of a gourd than go without. . . . They ask at Lexington 12/6 the half dozen for common delph cups and saucers. . . . I must request if my father send me coffee to have it sewed up in a Bag, the other got mixed amongst the Brown sugar. I had it picked carefully, but it wasted at least two pounds of sugar, the other things came very secure and clever not the least injured, two sweeping brushes and a scrubbing brush will be most acceptable. . . . My dear Wilkinson and boys join me in fervent prayers for Thy happiness."

Then again she writes from Lexington dated April 16, 1789:

"My Dear and Much Lov'd Father, a Mr. Nancarre who lives in this town Sets off Tomorrow for Philad. I can't bear the Idea of his going without a few lines. . . . the house is full of company, it is quarterly court and election for choosing Assemblymen. General Scott and a Mr. Hawkins go from this County. I really think there is near two thousand people in this town. . . . My Jimmy is at Frankfort getting off his boat which came from New Orleans. . . . I expect he had mentioned in a former letter our misfortune in losing our much lovely infant. Pardon, my dear Father, my not saying more on the subject, the bare mentioning of it is almost too much for my spirits. My Wilkinson was from me at the time which made it doubly hard . . . We shall leave this place Next Week for the Falls of the Ohio, and try what change of



MARCELLA WILKINSON

air will do for my health. . . . Adieu, my dear Father, may every blessing attend Thee is the fervent wish of thy Affectionate daughter."

In the fall of 1789 she tells her father in another letter:

"I like living in Lexington much better than in the country. . . . I am happy in having good friends around me. . . . It is astonishing how fast this town improves, it is by far the largest in the district. . . . Report says there are seventy families in the wilderness now on their way to Kentucky."

Late in the year of 1792 the capital of Kentucky was moved to Frankfort. James Wilkinson built a great house there for his family, and you will still find there today a street named in honor of Anne Biddle Wilkinson. The pitiless hardships of frontier life were slowly sapping the high courage of the Quaker maiden, reared so delicately in her Philadelphia home. She never returned to that childhood home, not even for a visit. On February 23, 1807, the brave blue eyes were closed forever in the city of New Orleans, but the picture of her still remains, untarnished, unfaded, unforgotten.

Down in Williamsburg, Virginia, the marriage of Robert Andrews, of York County, and Elizabeth (Betsy) Ballard, of Princess Anne, was consummated in 1775. Robert Andrews was graduated from a college of Philadelphia in 1772 and became a tutor in the family of Mann Page, of Virginia. He went to England for his holy orders with a letter of commendation from Governor John Page. In 1779 he became professor of moral philosophy and mathematics at William and Mary College, and rector of York, Hampton Parish, in 1785. He gave up the ministry later and represented Bruton Parish as lay deputy in 1787.

In 1789-96 he was secretary of the Convention (*Journal of General Convention*). He was commissioned with Bishop Madison, on the part of Virginia, to extend the Mason and Dixon line and fix the boundaries between Virginia and Pennsylvania in 1779-84 (Henning's "Statutes," Vol. 10, pp. 520-36; Vol. 11, p. 554). Bishop White, in his "Memoirs," speaks of him as a "very sensible and amiable man." During the war of the Revolution he was chaplain of the 4th Virginia regiment for three years ("The Colonial Church in Virginia," by Rev. Edward L. Goodwin, D. D., p. 246).

Elizabeth (Betsy) Ballard was the daughter of Robert and Anne (Newton) Ballard, of Princess Anne County, Virginia. Robert Ballard was the clerk of the court of that county in 1763. His wife Anne was the daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Sayer) Newton. The family of Ballard came to Virginia in an early day. The first of the name was Thomas Ballard, born in 1630. He was clerk of York County in 1652, burgess from James City in 1666, and member of council in 1675. In 1680 he was Speaker of the House of Burgesses. He married Anne Thomas, daughter of William Thomas, of York County, circa 1650. In 1663 he removed with his wife to James City. While here he was appointed a member of the Council of Virginia by Sir William Berkeley, who was then Governor of the Colony. When Bacon's Rebellion stirred the country, Ballard stood high in the esteem of Governor Berkeley, and was one of the nine who signed the document in 1673 on behalf of Governor Berkeley which the Council sent to King Charles II, defending their Governor from the criticism heaped upon him for the capture, by the Dutch, of merchantmen off



Photograph from the collection of the Williamsburg Restoration.
THE JOHN BLAIR HOUSE, LOCATED ON THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND RESTORED AS A PART OF THE RESTORATION OF COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

the coast of Virginia. It was Thomas Ballard's wife Anne who was captured by Bacon, with other ladies of the Council, and placed upon his breastworks before Jamestown where the flutter of their petticoats warned Berkeley from attack. Anne Ballard died in September 26, 1678, and her notable husband was buried March 24, 1689. They had five children, John, Thomas, Lydia, Elizabeth and Margaret. Thomas Ballard, son of Thomas and Anne (Thomas) Ballard, was colonel of York County. His will was proved June 18, 1711. He married Katherine, daughter of John Huberd. Katherine was born circa 1660 and married Thomas Ballard in 1684. Their children were: Anne, who married John Major; Matthew, Elizabeth, Katherine, Thomas, Robert, John, William, and Mary. John Ballard, son of Thomas

and Katherine (Huberd) Ballard, died in Yorktown in 1745, and by his wife Elizabeth left the following children: Thomas, John, Robert, William, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Anne. Robert, son of John and Elizabeth Ballard, was the clerk of the court of Princess Anne County, Virginia, in 1763 and the father of Elizabeth (Betsy) Ballard, who married Robert Andrews, professor of William and Mary College. They were the parents of Anne, who married William Randolph, son of Peyton and Lucy (Harris) Randolph; Elizabeth and Robert, twins, who were born in 1783 and never married; Catherine, born in 1789, and John. The births of these children are recorded in the Bruton Parish register.

For eighteen years Robert Andrews and Betsy lived happily together, bringing their family to maturity. Then in

the month of June, 1793, Betsy Andrews died. Her daughter Catherine, a sweet and gentle girl whose simplicity of manner won for her the adoration of all with whom she came in contact, married, in 1807, Joseph Biddle Wilkinson, the youngest son of James and Anne (Biddle) Wilkinson. Young Wilkinson took his bride to live in Louisiana, and there they settled on a

large sugar plantation in Plaquemines Parish, called Point Celeste. Many of their descendants live in that State today. In possession of one is a frame that at one time held a lock of hair. Engraved in the black-enameled border of the frame are the words "Elizabeth Andrews Ob June 28, 1793." The hair is gone, and in its place is the pictured miniature of Anne Biddle Wilkinson.

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The End of the Line

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

IT IS today an undisputed fact that the greatest clinic in the world is conducted by Doctor M. W. Locke in the little village of Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada. And to thousands upon thousands of American citizens who have attended it, the question, "Is this the end of the line?" will have a very familiar sound. For many, suffering from arthritis and associated ailments, who have consulted vainly famous specialists the world over, it is indeed "the end of the line."

Here in Williamsburg hope springs anew in the human breast, for Dr. Locke's cures are little short of miracles.

It is conceded that arthritis is today the worst economic disease and more prevalent than heart disease.

Dr. Locke's theory is simple—fallen arches which pinch the posterior tibial nerve produce arthritis and its attendant ills. With the adjustment of the arch the pressure on the posterior tibial nerve is released. Each day that the arch is in place the process of

nerve regeneration continues. The first symptom is a tingling in the toes, and a pinkish tinge to the skin. Repeated replacements of the arch are necessary—the Doctor gives two treatments a day and his office staff twice daily give treatments which break down adhesions—and for all this his charge is one dollar a day!

My friends and I reached Williamsburg at 6:20 on a hot August night. Appalled by the hundreds of motors which even at that hour, lined the two cross-roads along which the village is built, I would have gone further in quest of rooms and board, but a car ahead pulled out into traffic and we

backed into its place, directly opposite Dr. Locke's office. I noticed subconsciously that the car ahead bore a Montana license plate, while the one behind came from Texas.

Across the road, a little to the rear of where we parked, inside a large, tree-shaded yard, behind which stands a huge barn, were gathered at least 400 people, standing in orderly lines,



DR. LOCKE SURROUNDED BY PATIENTS



DR. LOCKE'S RESIDENCE

which converged into a narrow circle and in the center sat Doctor Locke.

I was told that he had treated 1,400 people that day. When my turn came, I observed him closely as he took my stockinged foot in his strong grasp. His tanned face was flushed from fatigue but a faint, shy smile greeted my stammered questions. I had been told by my chair boys, Walter Connally and Graham Welles, that the Doctor never speaks and will only answer three questions.

His answers to mine were concise: "Fallen arches—arthritis. Get Last No. 1. Come back tomorrow."

Getting "Last No. 1" has been a hard problem, for I have sat in line in the shoe store, a branch of a famous Canadian shoemaker, 159 people ahead, placed my order for No. 1 and waited two weeks to get them, so great is the demand for the new model.

The day after my arrival it was posted on a blackboard suspended on the side of his house that treatments

would be given once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon—the night sessions to be discontinued. Even his endurance could not continue the strain of working from 7 a. m. until 11:30 at night!

The "Circle" consists of thirteen chairs with high backs and two wheel chairs—fifteen in all—and Doctor Locke sits in an old swivel chair in the center—ten times around and he has treated 150 people! Occasionally he takes "time out," for a breathing spell and a deserved rest. When he is not stopped by too many questions, he treats three patients a minute—and that is treating their feet and their hands as well.

No books are kept—the Doctor trusts to the honesty and honor of the people he is benefiting to pay him his one dollar—and to the credit of mankind may it be said that only very seldom has his confidence been abused. But don't run away with the idea that the Doctor doesn't know his patients

although names are never asked—he has an uncanny remembrance for faces.

Every race and every creed and every station in life are represented in the hundreds that gather in Williamsburg daily and all receive the same care and attention. The chair cases are lined out in the village street, along which comes every make of automobile—Rolls-Royce, Lincoln, Packard, Chrysler, Ford, Chevrolet. So great is the jam, although that is not the main highway (the other cross-road) to Ottawa, that chair boys and other able-bodied men are needed frequently to untangle fenders and bumpers, as well as horses and farm wagons.

Inside the enclosure the lines form as early as 6 in the morning, the people for the most part armed with camp chairs. One chair collapsed the other day and its occupant was carried to the Doctor with a dislocated finger, but casualties of that nature are few. Sometimes the patients wait in line for five hours. A story is going the rounds

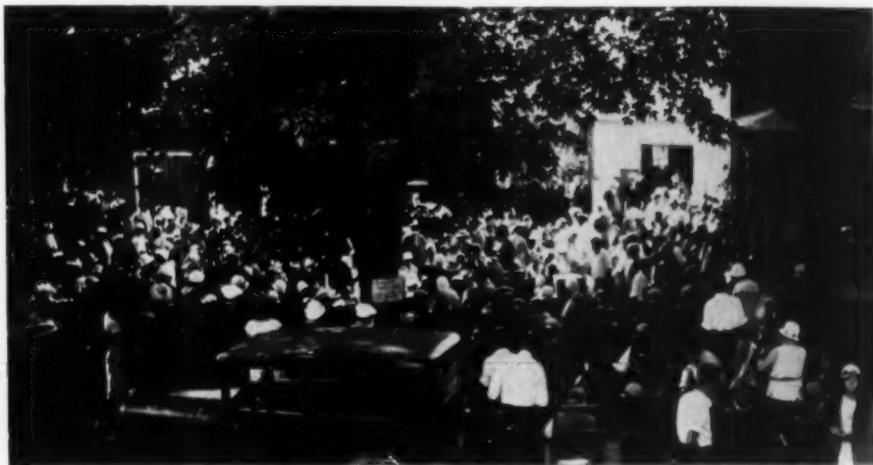
that an "efficiency expert" approached Doctor Locke last week, stated who he was and said: "By doing so and so—and so——"

The Doctor heard him to the end, then fixed his mild blue eyes on him: "Who invited you here?" he asked and the man moved on hurriedly.

Are the waits tedious? No. There is too much of human interest all about—so much to watch and to listen to, so much that is worth while. In spite of the twisted bodies and tortured limbs, there is no depression in Williamsburg.

A man from Detroit who sat in the chair next to mine told me he can now move his hips slightly, and he hopes soon to be able to twist his head backward so as to see God's sky after six years of viewing only the ground.

"See that lady," he exclaimed, pointing to a daintily clad woman passing along the sidewalk; "she bought nine pairs of No. 2 shoes to take home with her. Gee, I got mine today," and I looked down and saw a shiny pair of



HUNDREDS OF PATIENTS WAITING AT DR. LOCKE'S OFFICE FOR TREATMENT



DR. LOCKE TREATING IN "CIRCLE"

new shoes on the footrest by his stockinged feet, "my first in three years."

Just then a young chap swung by us on crutches and called out: "Your new shoes, buddy?"

"Naw, my pets," retorted my companion, and, as the other passed out of hearing: "That chap was a stretcher case; now he can walk with crutches, but he can't sit down. Some day soon when the 'Doc' gets us tuned up we'll run a race down this street. Which of us do you think will win?"

Then there is the child, not yet in her 'teens, who when she is treated ever so tenderly by the Doctor, moans as the nurse tries to comfort her—I've seen men sit with their hands over their eyes and women sob aloud, but before she leaves the "circle" the child manages to call: "Thanks, Doctor; good-bye." And there is a suspicious moisture in the Doctor's eyes as he turns to his next patient.

I have seen Dr. Locke press the dollar back into worn hands, refusing to

be paid when he realized his patient, from her torn stockings and tattered attire, could ill afford even that small sum. And there is the story of a recent visitor who, greatly benefited by his treatments, proffered Doctor Locke a check for one thousand dollars, and when told his fee, remarked: "Keep the check, I can well afford it; I am a millionaire."

Dr. Locke tore the check to shreds. "One dollar, please."

One Monday Mr. Mellon, brother of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, had his private car run on a siding at Morrisburg, and motored to Williamsburg. There, the Doctor, who had forgotten his arrival in his interest in improvements on his barn, had to be sent for to attend the distinguished American.

There are plenty of children patients. One little chap, whose face looked as if he had never known childhood, limped my way. "Is that a silk dress?" he asked.



SCENE AT BACK DOOR OF OFFICE

I nodded: "Crêpe de chine."

"Please, can I touch it? My finger's clean."

"Yes," I replied, and asked:

"Sonny," as he came close, "do you like ice cream cones?"

He looked across at a sandwich boy. "I had one once," he said, and I pressed some change into his bent and twisted fingers. He wormed his way through the crowd, to return twenty minutes later.

"I got the cone," he exclaimed triumphantly. "I thought p'r'aps you'd like a bite."

The most patient people in Williamsburg are the chair boys; in their strong young arms are carried cripples from motors to chairs and from chairs to the back office for "indoor" treatments. They never shirk and they

never lack in courtesy. And Mrs. Fournier, the Doctor's nurse, aids everyone.

The Canadians are the most hospitable people in the world and their kindness is unlimited. All this part of Canada has been packed with people seeking Doctor Locke. Pleasant accommodations can be obtained in Morrisburg, 6 miles away, where taxis take patients to the clinic if one does not have a motor.

Only today I overheard a man and a woman, husband and wife obviously, who stood in line by my chair, say, one to the other "Now, listen, you watch his right hand as he treats us, and I'll watch his left, and we'll learn how he does it!"

Much good will that do them, for Doctor Locke has that in his hands which is God-given.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article has been written because of the number of requests from D. A. R. members attending Dr. Locke's clinic.

The George Washington Calendar

October Events

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

OCTOBER is distinguished not by number of events in the life of George Washington, but by being the month in which occurred the climax of his career: the surrender of Cornwallis. This was the symbol of Washington's success, if one can select a single happening from a series as closely interwoven as were the events of his life. Without this material victory, brought about by French cooperation, Washington would have remained merely one of a large number of courageous and well-intentioned men, appropriately remembered, but would not have been raised to the pinnacle of a new nation's greatest esteem. This event alone, then, the successful outcome of the Revolution, would make October of great importance.

The month began to be eventful, however, nearly thirty years earlier, when Washington was an untried young officer, a few months past his 21st birthday. It will be recalled that the English and French, traditional enemies of several centuries' standing, had been simultaneously colonizing the New World. Much confusion existed because of the indefinite nature of the boundary lines, as defined in the treaties of Utrecht (1714) and Aix-la-Chapelle (1748). As the vast territory to the west of the civilized portions of the New World was practically unknown, both nations claimed it on what seemed to each excellent grounds. In 1749 the Ohio Company

had been formed for the double purpose of acquiring control of the Ohio Valley for the English, and of trading with the Indians. It had members both in London and Virginia, including Lawrence and Augustine Washington, and had been granted by George II half a million acres on the Ohio! Some surveying was done, and fortified posts established at two points. About the same time, the French consolidated their claims to possession of this territory by sending an officer with 300 men to the banks of the Ohio. Alarmed for the safety of the Ohio Company's claims, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, a stockholder, determined to send an emissary through the wilderness to find out where the French were, order them to evacuate these British lands, and if they refused, to estimate their strength. After due consideration, George Washington was selected as a young man of superb constitution and moral courage, who had already proven his ability to make his way through the wilderness.

Washington left Williamsburg on October 31, 1753, the day he was appointed. He later wrote, at Dinwiddie's request, a detailed account of his trip, telling how he selected his companions, supplies, baggage, horses, etc., the rigors of the weather, the Indian chiefs invited to a council. In his consultations with the latter, and also with a number of French deserters, Washington acquired much information as

to the activities and strength of the French, and more when he reached Venango, where Captain Joncaire entertained him at dinner, and became loquacious after his wine. Washington reached Fort Le Boeuf, his objective, on December 11, and the following day delivered Dinwiddie's letter to the French commandant, Le Gardeur de St. Pierre. While he waited for a reply, the young Virginian observed the fort closely, and compiled very full data as to the situation. On December 16 he began the return trip, his difficulties having been increased, both at Venango and Fort Le Boeuf, by the intrigues of the French to win over his Indian companions. For ten days he was on horseback; but the horses became so exhausted and the cold so intense that he set off on foot by the shortest route, accompanied only by Christopher Gist. After intense hardships and numerous adventures, Washington reached Williamsburg and on January 16, 1754, delivered to Dinwiddie the French commander's reply, which was, of

course, politely in the negative. It had its sequel a few months later in the beginning of the French and Indian War.

By the next October the first disastrous campaign of the French and Indian War was over. Governor Dinwiddie was determined to retake

the territory lost to the French; but he endeavored to forestall a repetition of the quarrels over precedence in rank by replacing the regiment under Washington and other Virginia troops, with ten independent companies, each composed of 100 men under a captain, with ranks of major and colonel abolished. Washington

rightly refused to accept a lower commission than that under which he had fought the preceding spring, and had been thanked for his brave conduct by the Assembly; and he resigned the end of October, 1754.

Of quite different nature were the events of the month in 1762 and 1763. Prior to the Revolution, the Episcopal Church was a civic establishment in Virginia as in England. The parish was created and its survey directed by



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

**GEORGE WASHINGTON ON HIS MISSION
TO THE OHIO**

the Assembly, and its first vestry was popularly elected, and thereafter self-perpetuated. Washington was first elected on October 25, 1762, vestryman of Truro Parish, which his father had entered in November, 1735. Washington's membership alone would make this parish the Colony's most distinguished; but in addition it boasted 11 members of the House of Burgesses, two of His Majesty's Council for Virginia, and George Mason.

Washington became a warden of Pohick, the parish church of Truro, on October 3, 1763, when it was situated on Michael Reagan's Hill, about 9 miles due west of Mount Vernon. The present Pohick Church replaced it, being built at a point selected by Washington, 2 miles nearer his estate. He purchased pew 28 in the center, on the north aisle, before the communion table, and from 1759 to 1774 he not only attended frequently, but also brought his usually numerous house guests. There was considerable competition for Washington's presence in the parish vestries. The Assembly created the new parish of Fairfax in 1765, by dividing Truro in such manner that the Mount Vernon estate was incorporated in the new parish; immediately the "freeholders and housekeepers" of Fairfax elected Washington a vestryman. But Truro Parish protested vociferously over the loss of him, and he apparently disliked the change himself, for he was a member of the committee of Burgesses which moved the northern boundary line the next May, thus restoring Mount Vernon to Truro Parish. He then resigned from Fairfax and was again elected to the Truro vestry, being reelected continuously until the Revolution.

Likewise civic in nature was the event of October, 1770, when on October 5, Washington "Set out in Company with Doctr. Craik for the Settlement on Redstone, etca.," according to his diary. Redstone Creek was about 37 miles above what is now Pittsburgh. This trip took Washington down the Ohio River as far as the Great Kanawha, a distance of 265 miles. Its purpose was to inspect and definitely locate lands granted to Virginia officers for their services in the French and Indian War. On December 1, Washington "Reachd home from West's, after an absence of 9 Weeks and one Day."

Four successive October events occurred during the Revolution. On October 28, 1776, the battle of White Plains was fought. We recall from last month's events that after the evacuation of New York, Washington established headquarters on Harlem Heights. On October 9, three British ships sailed up the Hudson, sank a sloop and captured three other American vessels. On the 12th they began to land with artillery on Throg's Neck, about 9 miles from the American camp. Washington called a council of war on the 16th, at which it was decided impossible to hold Manhattan Island, and he began to transfer the army to the mainland. On October 23, he moved his headquarters to White Plains. Overlooking an excellent opportunity to cross the Hudson and cut off Washington's army from the mainland, General Howe finally got the British under way toward New Rochelle. Despite a valiant movement against them by three regiments of American infantry, they encamped near New Rochelle on the 21st. On the 27th the British navy in the Hudson opened fire



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

From an Old Engraving

THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN, OCTOBER, 1777. CHEW'S HOUSE

on Harlem Plains, and were gallantly answered by the Americans there from Forts Washington and Lee. While Washington and General Lee were reconnoitering for a permanent encampment, the British suddenly appeared in force on the heights beyond White Plains. The chief engagement was fought on an eminence called Chatterton's Hill; the British assailed it from two sides and were bravely received by the Americans under Alexander Hamilton and other officers, but were at length forced from the position, and the British proceeded to intrench themselves, preparatory to a heavy attack on the 29th. Washington forestalled it, however, by stationing his right wing in a better position, and throwing up, during the night, three redoubts constructed of cornstalks, the sight of

which the next morning changed Howe's mind. During the night of the 31st Washington moved his whole position, taking the main army 5 miles to the rocky hills around Northcastle, and leaving a rear guard on the heights at White Plains, which Howe made one attempt to attack, but was prevented by a violent storm. On November 4, the British evacuated the position.

"September Events" also revealed how General Howe forced the Americans to retreat at Brandywine in 1777, and established winter quarters in Philadelphia. On the 30th of September, having acquired reinforcements, Washington advanced to Skippack Creek, about 14 miles from Germantown, where the British main army was encamped. The Americans still had re-

doubtable forts along the Delaware River, and obstructions in it, with the hope of preventing the arrival of British supplies. Aware of this, General Howe sent some of his troops to New Jersey to attack a strong fort there. Washington managed to learn of this movement by two intercepted letters, and determined to strike while the British forces were thus depleted. He worked out an elaborate plan of attack. The Americans began to march about twilight on October 3, and reached Germantown a little after daybreak the next morning, which was unfortunately heavy with fog. Advance movements by some of the troops were successful. But one British officer, Colonel Musgrave, with six companies, barricaded himself in the fine stone mansion of Chief Justice Chew, and opened fire upon the Americans from the upper windows. Half an hour was wasted in an attack on the mansion, with great loss to the Americans, but little to the British within; furthermore, the divisions halted in this skirmish were irrevocably separated from the other American troops, and the smoke and fog prevented anyone from gaining an adequate idea of the various positions. Green, with his division, pressed forward to the center of Germantown, where he vigorously attacked the British right wing, which began to fall back, when suddenly the American troops became unaccountably panic-stricken and retreated. Wayne's division mistook a large number of their comrades for the enemy, and fell back upon Stephen's division, creating further confusion. Seeing the Americans in retreat from their victory, the British rallied and drove them back nearly 20 miles. This

battle, however, was a great revelation to the patriots, the British and French in showing what the American Army could do in one year's time.

Barely two weeks later there occurred a major triumph for the Americans: the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. As we saw in "August Events," Washington was cognizant of an excellent British plan to effectively separate the Colonies: it involved a movement of General Burgoyne and his finely equipped troops in Canada, down the Hudson by way of Lake Champlain to join General Howe, who was to march up the Hudson, capturing American forts en route. But Howe had never entertained any idea of cooperating with Burgoyne, as he was enamoured of his own plan to capture Philadelphia, the "rebel capital," and had begun to execute it about the time Burgoyne started south (June, 1777). The latter captured Ticonderoga, then pressed on towards Lake George, but at Bennington, Vermont, met with a severe check by the Americans under General Stark; at Fort Stanwix, under Herkimer, they withstood a prolonged siege by the British, until they were relieved by forces under Benedict Arnold. Cut off from retreating to Canada, and failing to receive cooperation from Howe in New York, Burgoyne's defeat was assured. He surrendered his entire army on October 17, 1777, the surrender having been finally assured by Washington's position on the British flank in Pennsylvania, which prevented the sending of tardy aid to Burgoyne.

The crowning event of October, the surrender of Cornwallis, occurred on the 19th of the month in 1781, after about three weeks' siege by the com-



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 19, 1781



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

POHICK CHURCH, POHICK, VIRGINIA, WHERE GENERAL WASHINGTON WORSHIPED

bined French and American forces under Washington.

After a meeting of the commissioners, a draft of terms was sent to Cornwallis early on the 19th, with Washington's note declaring he expected them signed by 11 a. m. and the garrison marched out by 2 p. m. About noon the allied forces were drawn up in two lines, more than a mile in length, on each side of the road, the Americans on the right, with Washington on a mount in front of them, the French drawn up at the left behind Rochambeau and his suite. The British garrison came out as arranged, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and slow music. It was led by General O'Hara, who apologized to Washington for Cornwallis' nonappearance. After throwing down their muskets, the British troops were taken back to Yorktown to remain under guard. The posts of Yorktown and Gloucester were surrendered to Washington, and ships of war and other vessels to the Count de Grasse. All British troops were likewise surrendered, land forces to the Americans, the seamen to France. Washington's first tremendous task was accomplished.

The last event of October occurred in 1789, when his second great work, moulding a nation, had just begun with the first year of his Presidency. On the 15th he set out for a tour of the Eastern States (excepting Rhode Is-

land, which had not ratified the Constitution), accompanied by William Jackson and Tobias Lear, with the purpose of gaining a first-hand impression of conditions in this section and of improving his health, as he had suffered a series of ailments. Every city and town on his route paid him homage to the extent of its ability, and the sincerity of these demonstrations of affection and esteem moved him deeply. Rivalry between municipal and state authorities, however, as to who should first welcome him on the outskirts of Boston nearly precipitated serious trouble as ranks of mounted officials, determined to escort the President, rode into a group of Boston children gathered to meet him. Washington spent a week in Boston, departing on October 29, when another mix-up caused the farewell escort to be tardy, whereat the President left without them, but they overtook him on the road! He went as far as Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and returned to New York by way of Hartford, Connecticut, arriving home November 13, a Friday, where, according to his diary, he "found Mrs. Washington and the rest of the family all well—and it being Mrs. Washington's night to receive visits, a pretty large company of ladies and gentlemen were present." Privacy was a luxury denied Washington most of his life.



The Standishes of Standish and Duxbury

WALLACE E. MOESSNER

American Vice-Consul, Manchester, England

MANY Americans who visit England apparently do not realize that in the heart of the industrial county of Lancashire, about twenty miles from both Manchester and Liverpool, there now stands, remarkably preserved, the original stately mansion known as Duxbury Hall, which is mentioned by Longfellow in his immortal poem as the ancestral home of Captain Miles Standish:

"He was a gentleman born,
could trace his pedigree plainly
Back to Hugh Standish of Duxbury Hall,
in Lancashire, England"

Perhaps only a few are aware of the fact that the Standish family can be traced back more than thirteen hundred years, or that the last direct heir to the original family seat passed away during 1920 at his residence in France.

The principal reason why hundreds of Americans do not each year visit this part of England, perhaps, lies in the fact that no society or travel organization has ever advertised the many interesting and historical places to be seen, and to the majority Lancashire probably exists only as the name for a place where "it is always raining" or where "the cotton mills are located."

According to fragmentary records, about the year 627 there was erected by the Saxons in what is now Standish

parish, in the Hundred of Leyland, county of Lancashire, a castle which was called either "Tunedish" or "Stanedich," the words being derived from those plates anciently called stand-dishes, of which three have always been represented in the coat-of-arms of the Standish family. No trace of this castle, which is said to have been fortified, now remains, but its site was probably in the neighborhood of the present village of Standish, or at Blackrod, an ancient Roman camp. It is not recorded whether the Standish family gave its name to, or received it from, this castle.

From 1177 the history of the family and its landed possessions is fairly complete. In that year, according to the records, Siward de Standish held Standish, while in 1278 one Adam de Duxbury held Duxbury. (It should here be mentioned that Standish Hall—the seat of the older branch of the family—is still standing and is located about five miles to the south of Duxbury Hall.) The Duxbury family lost the manorial rights to Duxbury Hall and its lands during the year 1315 as a result of the Banastre uprising, when same came into the possession of one Hugh de Standish, who in 1307 had married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux of Sephton.

The descent of title to land in England has always been by primogeni-

ture, and Standish Hall and estate was handed down in this manner from 1177 until about 1705, when it passed to the female line in the person of Cecelia Standish. Cecelia married William Townley of Townley Hall, and her eldest son, Edward Townley, took the name of Standish and succeeded to the estate. Charles H. W. L. Standish, who inherited Standish in 1863, married Angelic de Noailles of France, and in 1883 a son, Henry Noailles Widdrington Standish, was born. This son on October 10, 1870, was married to Helene de Perusse de Carrs; but died at Contrexville, France, on July 31, 1920,

without issue. In 1922 the estate was sold in parcels by auction and Mr. H. Baxter purchased the portion on which all that remains of Standish Hall now stands. The hall is at present used as a farmhouse by Mr. W. A. Cook. Much of the interior has been removed, and certain documents and other relics

of the Standish family are now preserved in the public library of Wigan, Lancashire.

The title to Duxbury Hall and estate descended primogenially from 1315, when it came into the possession of Hugh de Standish—

"Who was the son of Ralph, and the grandson of Thurston de Standish"—

"Courtship of Miles Standish"—Longfellow.

—of Standish, until it came to Sir Frank Hall Standish, third baronet, the last of the male line, who died August 16, 1814. The estate has since come into the hands of the Mayhew family. Walter Mayhew of Duxbury Park was born in 1838. His son, Percival Sumner

Mayhew, was born April 27, 1864, and died September 17, 1920. In 1907 he was married to Constance Evelyn King, who succeeds him and is now lady of the manor.

Another branch of the Standish family held considerable land in the parish of Ormskirk (Lancashire), as



Courtesy Mrs. C. E. Mayhew

STANDISH (OF DUXBURY) FAMILY PEW, CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE, CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE

well as in the Isle of Man, while descendants of one or the other main branches of the family have in the past also possessed Bradley Hall in the township of Langtree, Burghe Hall in Duxbury, the manor of Whittle, land in Heath Charnock, and the entire township of Hepay—all in Lancashire.

Many members of the Standish family have distinguished themselves and a goodly number were soldiers. As early as the reign of Richard II, one Rafe Standish was knighted for his loyalty and aid in connection with the Wat Tyler affair.

William, son of Hugh Standish, went with Sir John Stanley to Ireland in 1386. In 1389 Robert de "Standysse" was High Sheriff of Lancashire, and in 1392 was succeeded by Rads. Standish. Sir Ralph Standish commanded troops in the French wars during the reigns of Henry V and Henry VI. Hugh Standish, the younger, of Duxbury fought at Agincourt in 1415. Sir Alexander Standish was created a baronet in 1482. Dr. Henry Standish was appointed Bishop of St. Asaph in 1519, and in 1526 was Ambassador to Denmark. The activities of Miles Standish (1584-1656), military leader of the Pilgrims, are well known.

In 1634 Ralph Standish was High Sheriff of Lancashire. Thomas Standish of Duxbury was one of the members for Preston in the Long Parliament, and in 1654 a Robert Standish was also a member of Parliament. The latter's son, Thomas Standish, a captain in the loyalist army, was killed at Manchester. During the year 1711 Sir Thomas Standish of Duxbury, baronet, was High Sheriff of Lancashire, and in 1782 Sir Frank Standish of Duxbury, baronet, held the same office.

Standish Hall is located about two and one-half miles northwest of the town of Wigan and about one mile from the village of Standish, Lancashire. It is about eighteen miles northeast of Liverpool, and twenty-one miles northwest of Manchester, and may be conveniently reached from either city by road or rail.

There now remains only about one half of the original hall which was built in 1574 by Edward Standish. In 1780 the moat which formerly encircled it was filled up. Prior to this date there was on the same site a house which was built before the time of William the Conqueror. In the present hall is supposed to have been concocted, during the time of the Jacobites, the Lancashire plot of 1694, which had for its object the dethronement of William III, and certain hitherto unknown documents bearing on the subject have recently been discovered hidden in the walls. Attached to and forming part of the building is an ancient Catholic chapel.

Duxbury Hall, which was probably erected before the year 1300 and rebuilt in 1620, is located about two miles south of the town of Chorley, Lancashire, in the center of an estate containing nearly two hundred acres which is called Duxbury Park. The greater part of the park is grass land, and there are numerous groves of very fine trees. Through the estate and just behind the hall flows a small stream at the bottom of a rugged ravine. About eleven acres immediately surrounding the hall is laid out in beautiful flower gardens, bordered with fine trees and special shrubbery, and there are also spacious lawns, tennis courts, et cetera, as well as a number of well-stocked greenhouses. Within the



Photo by E. L. Paddock

STANDISH HALL, STANDISH PARK, NEAR WIGAN AND STANDISH, LANCASHIRE

walled yard at the rear of the mansion there is an ancient tithe or "tythe" barn, said to be the third oldest in England, as well as servants' cottages, stables and other appropriate buildings. The main portion of the hall contains fifty rooms, the interiors of which are richly furnished and decorated. The house contains many fine examples of hand-carved wood, old staircases and mantelpieces, as well as luxurious furniture, some of which is very valuable and of great antiquity. As previously mentioned the hall is now the private residence of Mrs. C. E. Mayhew.

Duxbury Hall may be conveniently reached from either Manchester or Liverpool, and is about twenty miles from each city.

According to the Rev. T. C. Porteus, Vicar of St. John the Divine, Coppull, Chorley, Lancashire, and author of several works on Standish history, it appears unlikely that Captain Miles or Myles Standish, the colonist and mili-

tary leader of New Plymouth, who sailed in the *Mayflower* in 1620, was a native of either Standish or Duxbury, in spite of the claim made in his will that he was descended from Standish of Standish, and the name Duxbury which he gave, or allowed to be given to his settlement in Massachusetts. This assertion is based on a careful study of all available documents, and the further fact that no entry relating to Miles Standish was made in any record of births, whereas the records of the births of both the Standishes of Standish and Duxbury are, with one or two irrelevant exceptions, apparently complete.

Reverend Porteus believes that Miles Standish came from the Standishes of either Ormskirk, Lancashire, or the Isle of Man, most probably the former. He finds that the lands claimed by the American colonist are located in Ormskirk, and it is thought that the name "Duxbury" was used on account of his confusing various



Photo by E. L. Paddock

ITALIAN GARDEN AND DUXBURY HALL (SIDE VIEW) NEAR CHORLEY

branches of the family, or considering them all as one. There is no doubt but that the Ormskirk Standishes and those of Duxbury are both descended from the parent stock of the Standishes of Standish.

Chorley (Lancashire) Church (of England) is dedicated to Saint Lawrence and its exterior appears very ancient. Its architecture combines a mixture of styles, the Saxon arch appearing in the lower part, while the windows are "early English." There are several family pews, and over that of the Standishes of Duxbury there is a beautifully carved canopy of oak, bearing the Standish arms duly quartered. It is for Americans most interesting to note that these arms also contain a quartering derived from the Washington family, from which the idea of the stars and stripes in the American flag is said to have been obtained. It appears that sometime subsequent to 1620, but prior to 1732,

a marriage took place between a Washington and a Standish, but the date of the ceremony and the names of the participants can not be traced.

The original structure of Chorley Church was built in Norman times, but the tower is of a later date, probably about 1550. The arms of the Standish family are emblazoned in fourteen quarterings, and within that portion of the chancel which belonged to the Standishes of Duxbury four bones are shown, said to be those of the patron saint—Saint Lawrence—and to have been brought from Normandy in the year 1442 by Sir Rowland Standish.

The Church (of England) of Standish (in the village of Standish), dedicated to Saint Wilfrid, is a large and handsome structure of Tuscan architectural order. In the south interior is the chapel of the Standishes. This church existed in 1291, but it was rebuilt in 1584 under the direction of Richard Moodi, a converted Francis-

can monk. The advowson and chantry were held by the Standish family for seven hundred years, and in the chancel windows are hatchments of this family's motto, "In Caelo Quies," the arms of the Woolstons, intermarried with the Standishes, and marble tablets

inscribed to certain members of the latter family. In addition to Standish Church, there is, as already mentioned, the remains of a Catholic chapel at Standish Hall, which was built soon after the Reformation.

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Between Victory and Peace

AMY CRESWELL DUNNE

Historian General

WHEN we read in history that the Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, ended the American Revolution, we see perhaps only the dramatic close of a long struggle. We remember De Grasse's brilliant victory and Lord Cornwallis' surrender to General Washington. We see Lord North frantically waving his arms, as he exclaimed, "O God! It is all over."

We are prone to remember the high lights and perhaps fail to visualize the years of vicissitudes between victory and peace. Less interesting, perhaps, but no less essential to a full understanding of our historical background and of our times, is a study of the period between Washington's defeat of Cornwallis and the Peace of Paris, September 3, 1783.

Certainly anyone but Washington would have quailed under the two years' weary wait between victory and peace. Smarting under the neglect of Congress and fretting under inaction, his poorly paid men here and there broke out in mutiny, scarcely controlled by their officers. Even the officers, harried by the conditions among the troops, broke under the strain. In the spring of 1782 a group of them took counsel and wrote to General Washington, declaring that the Army would gladly proclaim him king and thus give him the power to end the futile bickerings of the group of independent republics and establish decency and order.

We are told that Washington was the American Revolution; that had it not been for him the victory would have been lost; that he was without personal ambition and that his one desire was to serve well his country and his fellow man. At no time was this trait more fully demonstrated. His scornful resentment of the suggestion to make him sovereign, however, was followed by an even more difficult situation.

In the spring of 1783, a group of officers, taking advantage of the bitter resentment of the men against Congress, which they felt

intended to disband them without back pay, called a meeting for the purpose of compelling Congress by armed force to meet their just demands. Learning of the plot, Washington called a meeting of his own and with matchless tact and persuasion, he appealed to the patriotism of the ragged men who had followed him through all the vicissitudes of war to victory. His appeal averted the armed outbreak, which would have sullied their triumph. He persuaded Congress to advance three months' pay and on April 19, 1783, just eight years after the opening of hostilities, he proclaimed the end of the war and convinced the soldiers of the wisdom of accepting a furlough and returning to their homes. With a small contingent he remained to complete the evacuation of the British from New York.

Then, may it not be well to remember how the American Commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay, through the weary years struggled with the mazes of European politics and intrigue, until finally by direct negotiations with agents of England they cut the Gordian knot and emerged from a well-nigh hopeless situation with a peace, the terms of which could not have been more favorable to America had England been humbled to the dust. Yet we are told that even though it gave us independence and more than doubled our territory, there was a burst of resentment against it and Congress could barely assemble a quorum in order to ratify the treaty.

As the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown approaches would it not be well, while celebrating its victory and all it meant to our country, also to look at the darker side of the picture and remember that the chief reason all the advantages gained by arms and diplomacy were not lost was because of the leadership of Washington. Jealousy and resentment could not drive him from his task and his character gives him a unique and solitary place among the world's heroes.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, Calif.). On November 8, 1869, the first overland train steamed into Oakland, Calif., its western terminus. On March 10, 1931, opening date of the California State Conference, Oakland Chapter, D. A. R., commemorated the event by placing a bronze marker on the Southern Pacific station at Seventh and Broadway, the spot where the city welcomed this first overland train.

The wildly enthusiastic crowd of 61 years ago greeted this harbinger of prosperity with shouting, bonfires, much speech-making and other demonstrations of popular approval. In striking contrast, the ceremony of March 10, 1931, was dignified in its simplicity. Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms and Mrs.

Frederick F. Gundrum graced the flag-bedecked platform, where an appropriate note of color was added by the presence of children in Colonial costume.

Mrs. Perry W. MacDonald, Regent of Oakland Chapter, presented the plaque to the Southern Pacific Company, through its representative, Mr. J. C. McPherson, one of many rail and civic dignitaries present. Judge John J. Allen, of Oakland, who as a boy witnessed the arrival of the first overland train, made the address of the day, wherein he showed how fully the promise of this momentous event of the past has been realized in the commercial development of the West.

BETSEY SPRAGUE MACDONALD.



NEENAH CHAPTER, NEENAH, WISCONSIN, DEDICATE THE GRAND LOGGERY, HOME OF THE 2ND TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR, JAMES DUANE DOTY

Neenah Chapter (Neenah, Wis.) had the honor, through the generosity of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Helen Kimberly Stuart, of marking one of the most important historic spots in the State, the "Grand Loggery," home of the second territorial governor, at Neenah, on the Fox River, Lake Winnebago, on September 19, 1931.

Those taking part were ex-Governor Walter J. Kohler, 26th Governor of Wisconsin, who congratulated the chapter on this piece of patriotic work in keeping alive the memory of so remarkable a man as Governor James Duane Doty, who at the age of 24 years was appointed "judge for the territory west of Lake Michigan" by President Monroe, and who in 1864 was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as Governor of the Territory of Utah. Another speaker, President Wriston of Lawrence College, Appleton, also paid tribute to the National Society for their work of marking historical spots and thus keeping alive for future generations the history of our country, and said, "As our todays would have no meaning were it not for our yesterdays and our tomorrows." Dr. Louise Kellogg, of the State Historical Society at Madison, gave a very vivid word picture of Mrs. Doty and the duties of the wife of a pioneer governor.

The tablet was accepted by the Doty Park Committee in the name of the city. The Neenah High School Band furnished patriotic numbers. The boulder on which the tablet was mounted was taken from the grounds of the "Grand Loggery," and the tablet states that the "Grand Loggery" was built by Governor James Duane Doty in 1847.

HELEN K. STUART.

Urbana Chapter (Urbana, Ohio) planned to celebrate the 35th anniversary of its organization in a fitting manner. Under the direction of the Regent, Mrs. David H. Moore, an interesting program was arranged for the occasion. The celebration was held the evening of May 23, 1931, when the Daughters with their guests, including State and National Officers, met at the home of Mrs. C. C. Craig, wife of the mayor of the city.

The Colonial Craig home was in gala attire, decorated with beautiful flowers,

blue and white; and during the serving hour the refreshment course served at the tables was presided over by the Daughters who were the charter members.

Through the interest of Prof. Sarah Alice Worcester, Urbana Chapter was organized May 23, 1896, with 15 charter members; and during this period all the D. A. R. activities have been carried on. It was an honor to have present on this occasion four charter members, Miss Adelaide Williams, Mrs. G. T. Jordan, Mrs. Edwin Hagenbuch, and Mrs. Rose Conrey, Cincinnati, Ohio, with a letter of greetings from Mrs. D. B. McDonald, Los Angeles, Calif. Miss Louise Williams, also a charter member, not able to be present, sent a basket of roses.

In opening the program the Regent, Mrs. Moore, fittingly said: "To the charter members here this evening and to our distinguished guests I bring greetings from the chapter and to those whose interest and service brought about the formation of Urbana Chapter. This chapter has stood for God and country." A paper, "Reminiscences," was read by Mrs. G. T. Jordan; followed by a group of beautiful songs by Mrs. Florence Springer Starr, Bluffton, Ind.; an address, "Dolly Madison," Miss Dade Kennedy, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

The chapter named the chair which they contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., in honor of Sarah Alice Worcester, who organized and was the first Regent of the chapter.

ALICE LOUISE GAUMER,

Historian.

Liberty Chapter (Tilton, N. H.). On June 19, 1931, at Northfield Center, Liberty Chapter dedicated a boulder and marker on the site of the first church in Northfield. The boulder was given and placed through the generosity of Mr. Walter Hill, the chapter furnishing the bronze marker. The program opened with the singing of "America," followed by prayer by Rev. C. C. Sampson, a member of the S. A. R. The boulder was then unveiled by Virginia Baker, a great-great-great-granddaughter of one of the first settlers in the town, and Eleanor Atkinson, a great-great-grandniece of the master builder who raised the meetinghouse, both members of the C. A. R. Mrs. Marion Lang Driscoll,



COLONIAL TEA AT MRS. SIMERAL'S RESIDENCE, FEBRUARY 22, 1932, GIVEN BY STEUBENVILLE CHAPTER



NANCY HART CHAPTER (GEORGIA) MARKS THE SITE OF OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY

chairman of the Historical Research Committee, then presented the boulder and marker to the town of Northfield, Mrs. Herbert A. Dolley, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, accepting the gift. Mrs. Georgia L. Young, Past Regent, then gave an interesting paper on the old church and its raising in 1796. Remarks were made by the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert L. Flather, and the affair closed with the serving of refreshments. Many friends were present and the following State officers: Mrs. Flather, State Regent; Mrs. A. H. Harri- man, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. B. Fol- som, State Historian, and Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, Vice-President General from New Hampshire. Elizabeth Davis Copp Society, C. A. R., assisted in the exercises.

On June 15, 1931, at sunset, a marker was placed on the gravestone of Mrs. Dora Keniston Davis, in memory of her as founder and Past Regent of Liberty Chap- ter, and of her splendid work in the D. A. R. The Salute to the Flag was given, followed by prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Alice San- born. Mrs. Georgia L. Young, a charter member and Past Regent, spoke wonder- fully of the fine womanhood, Christian character, and love of patriotism of Mrs. Davis. As the sun set behind Kearsarge Mountain, "America" was sung, and the flag of Liberty Chapter furled.

LELA G. PICKARD,
Secretary.

Oneida Chapter (Utica, N. Y.) inaugu- rated their program commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington by presenting a Colonial play in costume on January 16, 1932, at the First Presbyterian Church House.

The play, "George Washington's Wed- ding," was laid in the living room of Martha Custis' home on January 6th, 1759, at 11:30 a. m. The stage was set with antique furniture, oriental rugs, Colonial fireplace, and had a festive appearance. This was supervised by Mrs. Joseph Joeris- sen. The cast was as follows: Colonel George Washington, Mrs. W. H. Spice; Thomas Lord Fairfax, Mrs. G. Y. Allen; Lieutenant Governor Fauquier, Mrs. G. V. Jones; Major Chamberlayne, Miss Ruth Keator; Cully—a negress, Mrs. H. S. Wal-

lace; Mrs. Martha Custis, Mrs. L. A. Mer- rill; Mrs. Dandridge, Mrs. C. K. Clark; Elizabeth Dandridge, Mrs. J. H. Luker; Mrs. Fielding Lewis (Betty Washington), Mrs. W. D. McNeil.

The play was received most cordially and many expressed a desire to have it repeated. It was under the direction of Mrs. John W. Griffiths, a Past Regent of our chapter. At the close of the play a sextette, directed by Mrs. Jessie Nash Stover, sang several selections. This was followed by the minuet, danced by Lord Fairfax and Elizabeth Dandridge. Living pictures were then presented and brought to a close a most delightful afternoon, with a feeling that the spirit of George Washington had been revived, and instilled a deeper appre- ciation in the hearts of our members and a desire to show their love for "home and country."

EUNICE H. FERGUSON,
Recording Secretary.

Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter (Knoxville, Ill.) celebrated Patriots' Day, April 19, when the pupils of the public schools, their teachers, the board of edu- cation, and citizens of Knoxville gathered on the gymnasium campus to share in and to witness the flag raising, the flagstaff being the chapter's gift to the community during this George Washington Bicenten- nial year. The flag was the gift of the chap- ter Regent, Miss Ellen Evans. The site of the flagstaff is on a slight elevation, in a natural setting of trees, the location being selected by the Registrar, Mrs. E. R. Lacy, who originated the idea of planting a staff on this spot.

The chapter had as guest Miss Josephine Hildrich, a prospective member. Seating arrangements were provided by Mr. Clarence Lacy, a member of the school board, and the directing of the seating was by Mr. Malcolm Lacy, son of the Registrar.

Through the courtesy of the Knoxville press, programs were prepared, which were distributed by the high-school class presi- dents. At half-past two, Supt. W. B. Canopy gave the signal to the bugler, Gilbert Hebard; following this the flag was raised aloft as the first note of the National Anthem was played. The entire program moved smoothly without announcement,

which added to the peacefulness and solemnity of the occasion.

The Regent made the presentation speech. "May the flag of the United States of America ever be honored with reverence and joy," was her plea.

In accepting the flag, Mr. G. F. Hebard, president of the school board, said, "I am pleased that the flag and flagstaff came through this organization to the public schools, which are engaged in training the future citizens of this country." He assured the chapter the flag would be used correctly and would be flown on all nationally recognized anniversaries.

Harlan Charles again led the assembly, this time in giving the American's Creed. A whole-hearted cooperation was manifest by the pupils, who had memorized the Creed, and who will in later life have the opportunity to realize and fulfill the pledge learned this day.

The first and last stanzas of "America" were sung by the assembly. As the flag was lowered by Scouts, Richard Goff and Engene Bragg, the bugler, Gilbert Hebard, played, "To the Colors."

ELLEN EVANS,

Regent.

Steubenville Chapter (Steubenville, Ohio). In the spacious living room of Mrs. Homer Cook, under the energetic chairmanship of Miss Margaret Cook, Mrs. Neff's playlet, "A Dish of China Tea," presented in March, 1931, carried our thoughts back to the exciting days of Yorktown. Antique furniture and heirloom Harrison pewter added a realistic atmosphere.

Our most pretentious program crowded Fort Steuben ballroom in January, 1932. The Regent, with keen pride, announced the original production "Incidents in the Life of George Washington," the work of our talented program chairman, Miss Harriet Simeral.

The Bicentennial idea was cleverly introduced by small Nina Goehring and Patricia May, who wore gold-and-blue Colonial costumes, offset by wee, white wigs and big, black dates "1732" on bodices and danced the stately minuet. As the music changed, two arm movements removed wigs and gowns, displaying modern toe costumes

with dates "1932" and a light fantasy completed the contrast.

The tableaux which followed depicted: "Washington as a Boy at School," "First Contact with the Army" (Lawrence's return), "His Wedding," "Made Commander of Continental Armies" (nomination), "Yorktown Surrender," "Inauguration," "Death Scene."

On Washington's 200th birthday we had the patriotic joy of unveiling a sun dial commemorating the Washington Bicentennial and dedicated to "Unknown soldiers and pioneers brought from abandoned graveyards."

Mrs. Dohrman Sinclair made a brief address preceding the dedication by Mrs. Carl Goehring, with whose aid our memorial chairman, Mrs. Foster Walker, then disclosed the dignified granite and bronze monument.

Most picturesque with corkscrew curls and gay gowns, Mrs. Charles D. Simeral's Colonial tea at home followed, and the fiscal year closed in the ever popular dining hall where a 200-candled Washington birthday cake centered the decorations on the tea table.

ELIZA CRANMER GOEHRING,

Regent.

Nancy Hart Chapter (Milledgeville, Ga.). A beautiful granite marker has been unveiled to mark the site of old Oglethorpe University, of which Sidney Lanier, Georgia's beloved poet, was an alumnus. The University was under the direction of the Presbyterian Church from 1837 to 1870, and such men as Joseph Le Conte, the great geologist; James Woodrow, scientist and theologian, and Samuel K. Talmadge, administrator, guided it along its way. During the war it was used as a Confederate hospital.

Dr. Talmadge, the president, torn between his love for his native State, New Jersey, and for his adopted State, Georgia, lost his mind and he lies buried on the old campus. Mr. Andrew Weems, of Union Springs, Ala., was one of the old Oglethorpe students. He says: "In 1861 the faculty decided, in lieu of commencement, to hold examinations only, so that the boys who were going to the war might return to their studies in the fall. We went, expect-



CULPEPER MINUTE MEN CHAPTER OF VIRGINIA UNVEILS MARKER ON SPOT WHERE GEN. EDWARD STEVENS WAS WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF GUILFORD COURTHOUSE, NORTH CAROLINA

ing to be back in three months, and haven't got back yet. I was the roommate of Sidney Lanier and when he became tutor, his brother Clifford took his place. We three were members of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, and were the only members of this group who were not killed. I am the oldest living S. A. E."

The marker was unveiled on the 94th anniversary of the laying of the first cornerstone.

LEOLA SELMAN BEESON,
State Historian.

Culpeper Minute Men Chapter (Culpeper, Va.), which five years ago erected a handsome tomb over the grave of Mrs. Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington (until that time unmarked and in a most neglected condition held special commemorative exercises at

this tomb on June 20, the birthday of Mrs. Lewis, the local chapter being joined for the occasion by the Kenmore Association and the Washington-Lewis Chapter, of Fredericksburg.

The program, which was in charge of Mrs. Byrd Leavell, Regent of the Culpeper Chapter, featured a number of brief addresses, prayer by the rector of St. Stephens Episcopal Church of Culpeper, and patriotic songs by a group of singers, with a violin accompaniment by two talented young musicians.

Mrs. Berkeley G. Calfee, Organizing Regent of the Culpeper Minute Men Chapter, who had been instrumental in marking the grave of Mrs. Lewis, gave a sketch of the life of that famous woman, dwelling especially on that portion which had been spent in Culpeper County, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Carter, where on the Western View estate, near Culpeper), she died on March 31, 1797. She told also of other occasions in which Mrs. Lewis had spent some time in Culpeper, notably during the War of the Revolution, when the British attacked Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming, President of the Kenmore Association, which has preserved the home of Mrs. Lewis and made it a famous national shrine, and Mrs. H. H. Smith, who is devoting her time and energies to work for Kenmore, also made brief addresses. Mrs. Fleming related incidents which had come down in the unwritten history of Fredericksburg, indicative of the great spiritual qualities which were shared by both the mother and sister of Washington.

Speaking briefly, Mrs. Winfrey Smith, Regent of the Washington-Lewis Chapter, also paid tribute to Mrs. Lewis, saying that her life had served as an inspiration to the chapter named in her honor. And Miss Fanny Washington, a collateral descendant of George Washington, who returned not many months ago from France, where she had the distinction of being hostess at the United States building (a replica of Mount Vernon) at the Paris Exposition, expressed her appreciation of the exercises and her pleasure at being present.

MRS. BERKELEY G. CALFEE,
Ex-Regent.



LUCRETIA LEFFINGWELL CHAPTER PRESENTS FLAG AND FLAGSTAFF

Jonesboro Chapter (Jonesboro, Ark.). On Sunday afternoon, May 15, 1932, more than 500 people assembled on the grounds of the magnificent armory located at the State A. and M. College, Jonesboro, to witness the impressive dedication of the bronze tablet presented by the Arkansas D. A. R. to Battery C, 206th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, Arkansas National Guard, for their State and national records in military efficiency and antiaircraft gunnery. This regiment, which is attached to the college, was classified as "Excellent" by the War Department during the preceding year, the 206th Coast Artillery heading the list for the entire United States.

The ceremony was opened by the "Adjutant's Call," played by two buglers, the members of Battery C standing at attention. Col. Elgan C. Robertson, of Marianna, commanding the 206th Coast Artillery, as speaker of the afternoon, discussed the nation's military organization and gave the history of the regiment. Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke, Jr., Regent of Jonesboro Chapter, explained the D. A. R. policy of National Defense before presenting the bronze tablet, which was unveiled by Mrs. Homer Sloan, Organizing Regent of the chapter. Capt. Harry E. Eldridge accepted

the tablet on behalf of Battery C. Wreaths were placed by the William Strong Chapter, the Jonesboro Chapter, and the American Legion Auxiliary.

Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, of Little Rock, representing the State Society, made a most inspiring address when she presented to the Jonesboro Chapter the N. S., D. A. R. History Medal awarded to Arkansas at the Continental Congress.

The closing feature of the afternoon was a brilliant display of military skill. The buglers played "To the Colors," and Battery C passed in review.

Arkansas is justly proud of this military organization, excellently trained and prepared to maintain for our country a position as firm, permanent and age-enduring as the time-marked native boulder bearing the bronze tablet of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

GILBERTA WOOD WESTBROOKE,

Regent.

Lexington Chapter (Lexington, Mass.) in November, 1931, planted a mountain ash tree on the grounds of Buckman Tavern, opposite the battleground, in commemoration of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration. Formal exercises were held



COLONIAL TEA GIVEN BY HORSESHOE ROBERTSON CHAPTER OF WEST POINT,
MRS. E. B. MILLER, REGENT

on February 22. At that time a marker was placed on an elm tree planted by a former Regent, Mrs. Alice Fay Stickel. The chapter is to plant another tree in memory of Miss Amy E. Taylor, a deceased Regent, who willed \$1,000 to the town of Lexington to be used in replacing trees on our Common, the battleground, where the first shot in the Revolutionary War was fired. These trees are beautiful memorials to our Regents.

One of our members, Mrs. Corinne Barcus, has written a spirited, patriotic song, "Hail! United States of America!" published by the Boston Music Company, for the children of our country to use in the forthcoming celebration. It expresses the American spirit of today. Edward Saxton Payson, Lexington's distinguished citizen, in his 90th year, and dean of the music trade of America, thinks the song "well

worth the serious attention of all the best minds." It has been accepted by Congressman Bloom and by John Tasker Howard. It is hoped all D. A. R. members will use it this year in celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

CAROLYN E. LOCKE,
Historian.

Fort McIntosh Chapter (Beaver, Pa.). With its aim "The Brodhead Road an Avenue of Elms," our chapter has completed its initial planting, and dedicatory exercises were held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, 1931.

The initial planting consists of 120 American elms, known as the Washington Memorial tree, 100 planted by the chapter, 19 by individuals to the memory of Revolutionary ancestors, and one by the General

Brodhead Chapter, C. A. R. The chapter plans to beautify historical highways of the county as part of a State-wide project of the D. A. R., and has chosen as its first improvement the planting of American elms along the Brodhead Road, from Monaca to the Allegheny County line, a distance of approximately 10 miles.

The present highway, known as the Brodhead Road, lies along the old trail cut through the wilderness by General McIntosh, and led from Fort Pitt, located where Pittsburgh now stands, to Fort McIntosh at Beaver, Pa., the first United States military post established on the Indian side of the Ohio, that is, upon the northern side of the river. To this Fort McIntosh on Oct. 8, 1778, the headquarters of the Army were removed from Fort Pitt, and here was assembled the largest force collected west of the Allegheny Mountains during the Revolution. The road was located on the southern side of the river in order to secure the wagon trains from danger of attack by Indians.

The same trail was afterwards used by General Brodhead, in whose honor it is named, and by General Washington on his trip through the western part of Pennsylvania.

Miss Adessa Liscomb, chairman of the Old Trails Committee, presided. The dedicatory address was delivered by Mrs. H. C. Machesney, Regent of Fort McIntosh Chapter. Mr. Carl H. Watson, Division Forester of the State Department of Highways, in whose care the trees now remain, accepted the obligation and stated this ceremony marked the first time at which the State and a Beaver County patriotic organization had cooperated in the planting and care of memorial trees.

The address of the afternoon was made by Hon. Frank E. Reader, presiding judge of Beaver County courts. His subject was "George Washington," and he paid high tribute to the pioneer spirit of the man who blazed a trail through the wilderness of what is now the prosperous, industrial county of Beaver.

An interesting feature of the exercises was the presence of a troop of Boy Scouts of Ambridge, Pa., who completed the

planting after the Regent, Mrs. H. C. Machesney, had turned the first shovel of earth.

ALBERTHA M. BARTHELMEH,
Chairman Historical Research.

Elizabeth Benton and Kansas City Chapters (Kansas City, Mo.). Upon Memorial Hill, opposite the magnificent station and overlooking historic and picturesque Penn Valley Park, stands the Liberty Memorial, the Mall approaching it, extending up to its very base.

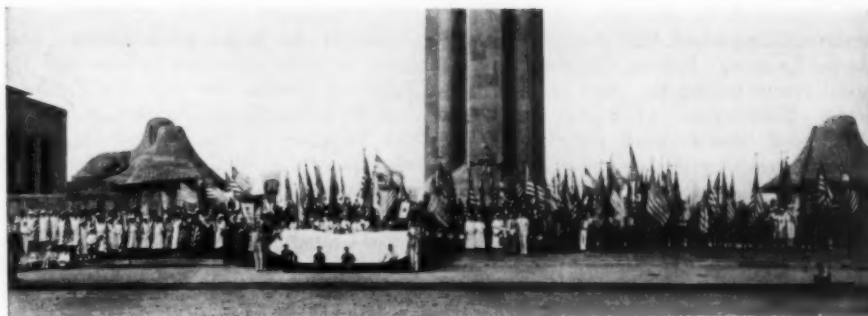
It was at this Liberty Memorial that the official adoption of the Flag of the United States of America was commemorated on Flag Day, June 14 last. The Elizabeth Benton and the Kansas City Chapters, D. A. R., were highly honored by being made sponsors of the fifth key day program of the Kansas City George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, "The Flag Glorified." Mrs. James A. Landrigan and Mrs. Max A. Christopher, the two Regents, assisted by their splendid committees, with Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, program chairman, made this the city's greatest tribute to the Stars and Stripes. Over 100 patriotic, civic, and public-service organizations were represented.

Of special significance was the governor's flag and the official flag of the State of Missouri; also the Missouri State personal service flag, whose 156,232 blue, and 4,470 gold stars represent those citizens who served in the World War, and those who fell in action. Mrs. Arthur Schopper, State First Vice-President of the American War Mothers, assisted by two tiny children in Colonial costumes, bore this emblem.

We expected to have had the program outside, but inclemency of weather forbade, so the large audience congregated in Memory Hall, a part of the Liberty Memorial.

The flags formed a colorful background to the speakers' table, at which presided Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, program chairman, and the Regents, Mrs. James A. Landrigan and Mrs. Max A. Christopher, cochairmen.

Hon. E. H. Winter, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Missouri, and Maj. Gen.



FLAG DAY PROGRAM, LIBERTY MEMORIAL, JUNE 14, 1932. ELIZABETH BENTON AND KANSAS CITY CHAPTERS, D. A. R., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Johnson Hagood, commander, 7th Corps Area, U. S. Army, made the addresses, "The Flag of Peace," and "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The scene was most impressive—the handsome flags, the Army reserve officers in uniform, the deep, rich setting of the great bronze memorial panels bearing the scroll of our soldier dead, and the unique and wonderful paneled maps portraying the battleground of their strife and of their supreme sacrifice for the cause of home and country.

At the conclusion of the singing of our glorious National Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," the sun burst forth in all its splendor, as if to just make possible the great flag parade originally planned.

The massing of Colors took place with all dignity and reverence, and the procession, advancing and forming set designs and figures, created a magnificent and inspiring spectacle. As the golden rays of the sun shone upon the eagle-tipped standards and the brilliant coloring of their emblems, we felt we were standing upon consecrated and hallowed ground, and that the flag of our beloved country was, indeed, glorified forever.

At the close of this imposing spectacle, the war bell was rung in great solemnity, once again pealing forth, in its deep rich tones, the message of rededication to the sacred trust handed down to us, the keepers of our nation's high ideals, to be ever held firm and true, through weal or woe, that our glorious flag of liberty and free-

dom may wave unblemished throughout the ages.

JANE LOUISE OSBORN,
Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Puerto Rico Chapter (San Juan, P. R.). Described by the Associated Press correspondent as "the most elaborate and colorful spectacle ever staged on the island," the Bicentennial celebration left an indelible impression in the hearts and minds of over 100,000 people. Gov. James R. Beverly, of Texas, the newly appointed chief executive of Puerto Rico, reviewed the parade.

When President Hoover first issued his orders for all parts of the United States, however remote, to honor Washington in a half-year of celebrations, Puerto Rico, led by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, commenced organizing. In the early roll call there was no mention of the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution, and those who were of the blood of the patriots, while few, gathered in the homes of San Juan, and re-read the "objects of the Society."

Mr. Henry J. McCabe, a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the writer undertook the formation of a group to participate in the inauguration parade on February 22. These members were included in the island celebration committee. After repeated meetings it was decided to place a float in the parade depicting the origin of the flag. A Colonial dame was portrayed by Grace Jewell Coddington, Elijah Hubbard

Chapter, C. A. R., Berkeley, Calif., seated at the spinning wheel, with Betsy Ross (Miss Agnes Leaming, Pelican Chapter, Louisiana) busily sewing the stars on the flag, while Washington (William Pennock) stood with drawn sword pointing to his coat of arms over the mantel accompanied by Major Ross (Robert Boyd), both of Puerto Rico. The insignias—two of the D. A. R. and two of the S. A. R. and also the Washington coat of arms—were drawn and painted by Mr. Paul Crago, also of Puerto Rico.

So enthusiastic did the Sons and Daughters throughout the island enter into the spirit of the occasion that there was no difficulty in getting this splendidly finished float prepared. The truck was provided by a D. A. R. (Mrs. Annie Johnson Barbour) of North Carolina and her husband, a S. A. R. The rag carpet and spinning wheel were loaned by Mrs. Florence Corwin Meade, of a Pennsylvania chapter. The iron pot which swings in the fireplace was supplied by Mrs. Evelyn Nichols Mercado, formerly of Houston, Texas. The fireplace was built by Albert Menendez, a S. A. R. of Rhode Island.

The committee of Sons and Daughters in charge of the entire representation consisted of those mentioned above and Dr. Walter A. Glines, Dr. Melville T. Cook, Capt. R. E. Van Dusen, Judge E. B. Wilcox, Mrs. Harrison C. Givens, and the organizers, Henry J. McCabe and Ida Jewell D'Egilbert.

When Col. George Byroade, commandant of the United States forces in Puerto Rico (65th Infantry), was preparing to place the fourteen divisions of the parade, he directed the grand marshal to give the D. A. R. and the S. A. R. float the leading position, immediately following the grand marshal and preceding the United States troops.

The line of march started from the historic Plaza Colón, passed through the business section of San Juan, and past the beautiful Capitol in front of which was the reviewing stand, with the governor, military and naval officers, legislators, members of the judiciary and invited guests, and in all taking two hours to pass a given point.

IDA JEWELL D'EGILBERT,
Organizing Regent.



JONESBORO CHAPTER, JONESBORO, ARKANSAS, PLACES TABLET

Marriage Bonds of Amelia County, Virginia

COPIED BY J. D. EGGLESTON

Dau means daughter of; gdn means guardian; sr means the security on the bond.

Continued from September Magazine

Davis, John & Sophia Barnes; Feb —, 1787.
Davis, Thomas & Elizth Wright, widow; Sept 3, 1820; sr John Barding.
Davis, Wm D & Martha A Deaton; Sept 15, 1834; sr John A Jeter.
Davis, Wm T & Elizth F Boatwright; May 13, 1843; sr Littleberry Boatwright.
Dearen (Dearing?), Rowlett & Jane Allen; Mch 24, 1808; sr Sam'l Allen.
Dearing, Daniel & Anna Mitchell; Dec 27, 1804; sr Coleman Wills.
Dearing, Rowlett & Seany Perrin; Oct 3, 1818; sr W B Hughes.
Dearing, William & Elizth Dickerson; Nov 28, 1814; sr Wm Mathly Jr.
Dearman, Richd M & Sally Ford; May —, 1821.
Deaton, Alfred R & Lucinda C Thompson; Apr 14, 1832; sr Brunnet Waddill.
Deaton, Burwell D & Laura Ann Thompson; Jan 6, 1834; sr Jno D Vanderson.
Deaton, Elijah & Nancy Pollard; Dec 18, 1799; sr Thos Pollard.
Deaton, Elijah & Mrs Nancy N Atkins; June 7, 1847; sr Robt Vaughan.
Deaton, James & Obedience Jackson; May 12, 1756; sr Matthew Jackson.
Deaton, James & Elizth Pollard; Dec 3, 1800; sr Thos Pollard.
Deaton, John & Mary C Jones; Dec 23, 1801; sr Richd C Craddock.
Deaton, John P & Nancy W Pollard; Jan 25, 1841; sr Jos H Pollard.
Deaton, Levy & Elizth P Mitchell; Apr 16, 1808; sr Anderson H Jones.
Deaton, Martin B & Martha Ann Hall; Jan 26, 1829; sr John W. Sadler.
Deaton, William & Mary Rowlett Traylor; Dec 13, 1803; sr Edmund Webster.
Delaney, David & Nancy Belcher; May 23, 1807; sr John Sudberry.
Delany, William & Martha Munford; Oct 16, 1786; sr John Munford.
Demovill, Griffin & Phebe Foster; Aug 4, 1801; sr Austin Noble.
Dennis, Francis & Nancy E Roberts; Sept 6, 1803; sr Chastain Roberts.
Dennis, Henry & Jean Haskins; Oct 6, 1762; sr Christopher Haskins.
Dennis, Richd Jr & Martha Haskins; Oct 22, 1764; sr Chas Haskins.
Deyal (Doyeal?), John & Polly Seay; Oct 11, 1804; sr William Thompson.
Dickens, Thomas & Elizth Smith, dau Elizth S; Dec 1, 1786; sr Richd Smith.
Dickerson, Naton & Mary Foster; Dec 26, 1780; sr Millington Roach.
Dickey, Robt & Mary French; Oct 13, 1786; sr Abraham Dunnivant.
Dickey, Robt & Rebecca Coleman French, dau Mary F; Oct 19, 1786.
Dier, Daniel & Prudence Ann Crittington; Jan 19, 1792; sr Jno L Cooper.
Dier, John & Elizth Sadler; Sept 24, 1803; sr Sam'l Allen Jr.
Dier, Thomas & Mary Belcher; Nov 24, 1808; sr Instance Hall.
Douglas, William & Martha Taylor Selden; Dec 11, 1786; sr Francis Fitzgerald.
Dowdy, Richd & Martha Evans; July 17, 1786; sr Henry Eanes.
Doyal (Deyeal?), John & Polly Seay; Oct 11, 1804; sr William Thompson.
Drake, Elisha & Dolly Purdue; June 18, 1798; sr Geo Ballard.
Drake, Francis & Polly Farley; Feb 26, 1807; sr Thos Worsham.
Drake, James & Prudence Archer Hastings; Feb 22, 1790; sr Sutton Hastings.
Drake, James W & Polly Tanner; Nov 23, 1809; sr Eleazer Coleman.
Drake, John & Polly Farmer; Nov —, 1809.
Drake, Pleasant & Martha Hastings; July 25, 1805; sr Thos Worsham.
Drake, Thomas Jr & Elizth Truit; Aug 28, 1783; sr Thomas Drake.
Dudley, J D & Adelin Brown; Sept 26, 1845; sr John Cannon.
Dudley, Thomas & Milly Lea, dau Wm L; Feb 23, 1767; sr Andrew Lea.
Dunaway, Chas & Dicey Clay, dau Ann C; Jan 22, 1790; sr Buchelder Graves.
Duncan, Robt & Sarah Drake; Aug 5, 1790; sr Thomas Drake.
Dunnivant, Abner & Phebe Worsham, dau Henry W; Apr 15, 1785; sr John Childress.
Dunnivant, Bartley & Winnie McMicals; Aug 19, 1819; sr Henry Randolph.
Dunnivant, Daniel & Rhody Gordon; Nov 27, 1787; sr Robt Dickey.
Dunnivant, Fred & Patsy Tatum Bevil; July 29, 1788; sr Thos Murray.
Dunnivant, John & Frances N Dunnivant; Dec 10, 1818; sr Wm Warriner Sr.

- Dunnivant, John R & Harriet I Pollard; Dec 7, 1840.
 Dunnivant, Kennon & Eliza A Robertson; Dec 7, 1831; sr Joel Jackson.
 Dunnivant, Philip & Martha Dunnivant; Oct 23, 1782; sr Hodges Dunnivant.
 Dunnivant, Philip & Ann Dunnivant; June 20, 1797; sr William Booker.
 Dunnivant, Richardson & Harriet H Warriner; Nov 26, 1829; sr Wm B Sadler.
 Dunnivant, Thomas & Jalusha Crittenden, dau Henry C; Sept 25, 1788; sr Anderson Hurt.
 Dunnivant, Walthall & Ann Crittenden; Apr 5, 1830; sr Wm H Walthall.
 Dunnivant, Wm & Susan Pemberton Smith; July 27, 1780; sr Hodge Dunnivant.
 Dunnivant, Wm & Elizth Worsham; Sept 10, 1808; sr David Bell.
 Dunnivant, Wm & Elizth Lockett, dau Jacob A L; May 7, 1821; sr N A Crenshaw.
 Dupuy, James & Prudence Wills; Dec 20, 1783; sr Lawrence Wills.
 Dupuy, John Bartholomew & Mary Ford; Sept 25, 1765; sr Christopher Ford.
 Dyer, William & Prudence Ann Caddington; Jan 29, 1797; sr Wm Man.
 Dyson, Francis & Frances J Vaughan; July 11, 1836.
 Eagle, Edward & Mary Lovern (?); June 2, 1783; sr Ambrose Jeter.
 Eanes, Geo H & Mary E Eanes; Sept 3, 1836; sr Jas C Hillsman.
 Enes (Eanes?), Henry & Mary Hanson; Feb 26, 1789; sr Wm Fagg.
 Eans, Henry P & Nancy C Booker; Feb 4, 1805; sr Joe Hillsman.
 Eanes, Herbert & Jane S Brackett; Oct 7, 1840.
 Eans, Herbert & Rebecca Crowder; July 2, 1805; sr Allen Jeter.
 Eanes, Jas M & Martha A Green; Oct 4, 1837; sr Robt S Ligon.
 Eanes, Otway O & Phebe Ann Webster; Feb 24, 1840; sr Alfred Webster.
 Eans, Watkins L & Kate M Hillsman; Oct 6, 1826; sr A W Webster.
 Eanes, William & Louisa R Vaughan; June 18, 1839; sr Junoia H Seay.
 Eckles, Edward & Betsy Tucker; Dec 22, 1787; sr Paschal Tucker.
 Ecols, Elkanah & Elizth Anderson; Aug 20, 1783; sr Richd Anderson.
 Eckles, Isham & Philadelphia Tucker, dau Nath'l T; Nov 13, 1786; sr Mat Tucker.
 Eckles, Joel & Polly Eckles, dau Thos E; Feb 27, 1789; sr Edward Eckles.
 Eckles, Thos W & Ann W Alfriend; Mch 28, 1822; sr Peter Woodward.
 Edmunds, John & Eliza Randolph, dau Wm R; Nov 29, 1803; sr Bathurst Randolph.
 Edmonds, John & Page B Clarke, dau Lewis C; May 4, 1816; sr Lewis Clarke.
 Edmonds, Scott & Judah Roberts; Jan 2, 1788.
 Edmunds, William & Susai Hood; June 13, 1789; sr Solomon Hood.
 Edmonds, William & Prudence Tucker; Feb 27, 1823; sr Jas Edmunds.
 Edmonds, William & Martha T Wills; Apr 4, 1831; sr William Wills.
 Edwards, Jacob & Nancy Hudson; Dec 27, 1783; sr Ellison Young.
 Edwards, Peter & Frances Park Jeter; June 9, 1795; sr John Hannah.
 Eggleston, Alfred O & Ann Maria Eggleston; Oct 20, 1819; sr Richd T Archer.
 Eggleston, Chas & Harriet E Bolling; Oct 11, 1819; sr Wm H Eggleston.
 Eggleston, Edmond & Jane Segar Langhorne; Sept 7, 1795; sr Sam'l Farrar.
 Eggleston, Edward & Judith Booker; Dec 26, 1807; sr Daniel Booker.
 Eggleston, George & Eliza Macon; Nov 25, 1790; sr John Townes.
 Eggleston, Joseph & Judith Bentley, widow; Oct 17, 1776; sr Archld M Roberts.
 Eggleston, Joseph & Sally Meade, dau E M; Feb 25, 1788; sr John Archer.
 Eggleston, Joseph & Judith Cary Eggleston; May 7, 1796; sr Edward Eggleston.
 Eggleston, Richd & Judith Moulson; June 2, 1783; sr Thos Munford Jr.
 Eggleston, Richd & Ann Hill; Oct 25, 1806; sr Edward Eggleston.
 Eggleston, Richd & Martha Baugh; May 2, 1812; sr Edward Eggleston.
 Eggleston, Richd B & Mary C Farrar, dau Elizth F; May 13, 1818; sr Stephen C Farrar.
 Eggleston, William & Frances Peyton Archer; Nov 12, 1821; sr J T Leigh.
 Eggleston, William & Maria Louisa Booth; Aug 9, 1845; sr Robt G Booth.
 Eggleston, Wm T & Martha Cocke; Dec 23, 1800; sr James Cocke.
 Egsmont, Lott & Inda Roberts; Jan 2, 1788; sr John Foster.
 Elam, Barkley & Mary Israel Willson, grdaus of Wm Hall; Dec 15, 1778; sr Wm Hall.
 Elam, Essex & Lavinia Crowder; Sept 10, 1792; sr Lodowick Elam.
 Elam, Joseph & Elizth S Huddleston; Feb 28, 1822; sr Wm Bowry.
 Elam, Jos F & Sally Hastings; Jan 21, 1828; sr Robt Bevil.
 Elam, Lodowick & Judith Blackwell Powell, dau Jno P; May 7, 1791; sr Abraham Powell.
 Elam, Miles & Lucy Talley; Aug 31, 1811; sr David Talley.
 Elam, Pleasant R & Mary M Davidson, dau Abner D; Dec 19, 1823; sr Geo Booth.
 Elam, Roland & Nancy Dodson; Dec 20, 1824.
 Ellington, David & Mary Malone Dupuy; Oct 27, 1785; sr Peter Dupuy.
 Ellington, Grief & Jane Hall; Nov 14, 1786; sr Daniel Tucker.
 Ellington, Joel & Mary Webber; Dec 10, 1802; sr Jesse Bryant.
 Ellington, John P & Eliza M Tucker; Dec 18, 1843; sr Wm B Tucker.
 Ellington, John W & Martha W Foster; Oct 23, 1844; sr Daniel Meador.

- Ellington, Peter & Mahala Clarke; Dec 18, 1820; sr J Pollard.
 Ellis, Alfred & Frances C Grant; July 17, 1833; sr John T Jeter.
 Ellis, Alfred E & Catherine P Bevil; Dec 28, 1837; sr Geo R Jeter.
 Ellis, Ellison & Mary Zachary; Nov 9, 1763; sr Bartholomew Zachary.
 Ellis, James & Rachel Morris, dau Zachariah M; Mch 20, 1806; sr Joel Morris.
 Ellis, Jas W & Mary R Holt; Dec 18, 1838; sr German Morris.
 Ellis, John & Emily E Jeter; Sept 30(?), 1817; sr Rodophil Jeter.
 Ellis, Richd & Mary Cocke; Nov 7, 1754; sr Wm Watkins Jr.
 Ellis, Richd T & Mary A Traylor; Nov 12, 1833; sr Alfred Ellis.
 Ellis, Thomas & Ann Ammonet; Jan 6, 1789; sr Wm Barkley (Blakely?).
 Ellis, Wm Cocke & Mary Cocke; Mch 28, 1789; sr Stephen Cocke.
 Ellyson, Gerrard & Elizth Ford, widow; Mch 8, 1756; sr Francis Clement.
 Elmore, Thomas & Letitia Williams, dau Phil W; July 4, 1782; sr Chas Old.
 Enes (Eanes?), Henry & Mary Hanson; Feb 26, 1789; sr Wm Fagg.
 Enroughty, John & Martha M Robertson; Jan 21, 1823; sr Joseph Scott.
 Epes, Francis & Amey Willson; July 22, 1802; sr Paschal Perdue.
 Epes, John & Martha Allen; Jan 22, 1793; sr David Allen Jr.
 Epes, Thomas & Kate Williams, dau Thos W; Dec 23, 1788; sr Philip W Greenhill.
 Epes, Thomas & Frances B Jones; Aug 25, 1814; sr Samuel Scott.
 Erskine, Alex & Sarah Wallsen (Watson?); Apr 27, 1758; sr Thos Claiborne.
 Erskine, Alex & Craford Zachary; June 27 (Jan?), 1787.
 Estes, Henry & Elizth Atkinson; May 24, 1787; sr Benj Overton.
 Evans, Ellis & Mary Gunn, dau Thos G; Dec 14, 1785; sr John Evans.
 Evans, German & Sally Hood; Dec 11, 1815; sr Bernard Southall.
 Evans, John & Ann Irby; June 29, 1787; sr John Irby.
 Evans, Stephen Jr & Obedience Ellington, dau Sam'l E; Nov 23, 1764; sr Geo Cabiness.
 Fagg, William & Martha Mayes, dau Phebe M; Feb 1, 1781; sr Mathew Roberston.
 Fagg, William & Mary Ford; Feb 9, 1790; sr Francis Barnes.
 Farley, Creed & Lucy McGlasson; Jan 13, 1820; sr George McGlasson.
 Farley, Daniel & Martha Pryor; Sept 28, 1786; sr Grief Talley.
 Farley, Henry & Tabitha Holt; Feb 10, 1807; sr Wm Farley.
 Farley, John & Elizth Simmons Stott; Nov 27, 1788; sr James Farley.
 Farley, John & Mary H Burton; Oct 3, 1818; sr Thomas Totty.
 Farley, Nathan & Sarah Farley, dau Jas F; Jan 27, 1778; sr Henry Farley.
 Farley, Peter & Mary Bowman; Nov 5, 1809.
 Farley, Pleasant H & Sarah C Nunnally; Dec 13, 1848; sr A A Tinsley.
 Farley, Stephen & Mary Mitchell; Dec 27, 1787; sr Jas Mann.
 Farley, Stephen & Elizth P Allen, dau Richd A; Aug 7, 1812; sr Edmund Morris.
 Farley, Stith T & Mary C Overton; Mch 18, 1844; sr Samuel Osborne.
 Farley, Stith T & Frances A Foster; Nov 3, 1848; sr Thompson Farley.
 Farmer, Absalom & Gracy Booker; May 24, 1787; sr Henry Estes.
 Farmer, Chas W & Alice G Gills; Nov 5, 1849; sr Claiborne Craddock.
 Farmer, Francis & Mary Fergusson; Nov 26, 1761; sr John Ferguson.
 Farmer, Lodowick & Frances Brooks; June 14, 1784; sr Wm Brooks.
 Farmer, Marshall B & Martha L Wingo; Aug 30, 1817; sr John Wingo.
 Farmer, Stephen & Elizth Anderson; Mch 28, 1776; sr John Anderson.
 Farrar, Samuel & Elizth Eggleston; Nov 25, 1790; sr Richd Eggleston.
 Farrar, Samuel & Martha I Meador; Sept 9, 1847; sr W T Farley.
 Farris, Armistead & Martha Hall; Mch 6, 1822; sr Miles Archer.
 Farris, Joel & Jane Hall; Nov 3, 1788; sr Peter Ellington.
 Farris, Marshall B & Rhoda Morris; June 13, 1815; sr John Morris Jr.
 Feaston, William & Catherine Neal; Oct 8, 1751; sr Roger Thomson.
 Featherstone, Chas & Ann French; Nov 23, 1781; sr Thos French.
 Ferguson, John & Olive Williams; Apr 21, 1789; sr Burwell Jackson.
 Ferguson, Robt & Martha Foster; Apr 9, 1760; sr Robt Ferguson Jr.
 Ferguson, Robt & Sarah Stewart, dau of Sarah S; Apr 23, 1789; sr Milton Ford.
 Ferguson, Woodson & Mrs Mary T Angel; May 21, 1828; sr John F Scott.
 Finney, John & Sarah Chappell; Feb 22, 1785; sr Cain Mann.
 Finney, John & Nancy Garland; Mch 10, 1797; sr Miles C Finney.
 Finney, Wm C & Martha Worsham; Oct 11, 1824; sr Jarrett A Jeter.
 Fisher, William & Ann Foster; Jan 5, 1801; sr Richd Foster.
 Fisher, William & Mary Holt; July 26, 1808; sr David Holt.
 Fitzgerald, B W & Elizth A Jones; June 7, 1849; sr Chas R Pryor.
 Fitz Gerald, Francis & Mary Eppes, dau Francis(es?) E; Jan 14, 1786; sr Stith Hardaway.
 Fitzgerald, William & Ann Maria Hardaway; Sept 27, 1838; sr H Hardaway.
 Fleet, William & Sarah Meeks; Dec —, 1783.
 Fletcher, James & Rebecca Fletcher; Nov 18, 1788; sr Nathan Fletcher Jr.

Fletcher, Richd & Nancy Fletcher, dau Nathan F; Nov 10, 1785; sr Nathan Fletcher.
 Flippen, William F & Mary E Craddock; Dec 17, 1849; sr W L Foster.
 Flournoy, John J & Parmela Davis; Sept 11, 1821; sr Wm Logan.
 Flournoy, Sam'l G & Sarah F Chappell; June 7, 1849; sr I A Chappell.
 Fueling (Flushing?), Mayes & Nancy Johnson; Dec 23, 1796; sr Bennet Johnson.
 Flushing (Fueling?), Mayes & Nancy Johnson; Dec 23, 1796; sr Bennet Johnson.
 Foard, Daniel & Rebecca Hawks; Sept 1, 1786; sr John Hawks.
 Ford, Chas & Betsey Chaffin, dau Joshua C; Sept 5, 1795; sr John Chaffin.
 Ford, Christopher & Louisa W Perkinson; June 24, 1819; sr Peter Rison.
 Ford, Fred A & Margaret B Thornton; June 23, 1818; sr W E Fowlkes.
 Ford, George & Martha Hawkins; Nov 6, 1780; sr Martin Chandler.
 Ford, Hezekiah & Nancy Muse, grdaus Wm Wood; Dec 28, 1797; sr Wm Robertson.
 Ford, Saul & Martha Booker; Apr 4, 1791; sr James Howlett.
 Forress, Joel & Jane Hall; Oct 3, 1788.
 Forrest, George & Frances Atwood; Mch 31, 1756; sr Richd Atwood.
 Forrest, John & Martha Womack, dau Thos W; Dec 19, 1787; sr Thos Womack.
 Forrest, Richd & Elizth Oliver, dau James O; Sept 19, 1765; sr John Thomson.
 Forse, John & Jean Gordon; Sept 7, 1762; sr Jas Henderson.
 Foster, Abner & Druilla Oneal; Aug —, 1781.
 Foster, Achilles & Rebecca Walthall; Nov 18, 1784; sr Daniel Walthall.
 Foster, Anthony & Elizth Asselin; Dec 22, 1781; sr Thos Asselin.
 Foster, Asa & Martha Hudson; Dec 21, 1807; sr Pleasant Seay.
 Foster, Christian & Granville Williams; Feb —, 1809.
 Foster, George & Elizth Foster; Nov 6, 1789; sr Edward Jones.
 Foster, George & Jinsy Pollard; Oct —, 1827.
 Foster, Gideon & Ann C Walthall; Aug 8, 1843; sr Benj Johnson.
 Foster, Graves & Elizth Wright; Dec 19, 1820; sr George Wright.
 Foster, Joel & Eddie Amos; May 24, 1788; sr James Amos.
 Foster, Joel & Elizth Hill, dau Sarah Lockett; July 28, 1800; sr Robt Craddock.
 Foster, Joel C & Phebe Hyde; May 26, 1824; sr John W Morris.
 Foster, John & Sarah Foster; Jan 26, 1819; sr Joseph Foster.
 Foster, John W & Kate Muse; Sept —, 1815.
 Foster, John W & Judith E Jeter; Nov 4, 1822; sr Richd Booker.
 Foster, Joseph & Elizth Wright; Jan 6, 1809; sr Henry Haskins.
 Foster, Josiah & Obedience E Mitchell; Dec 9, 1812; sr John Mitchell.
 Foster, Levy & Elizth Ferguson; Sept —, 1811.
 Foster, Marston & Ann Foster; Apr 22, 1817; sr Wm A Powell.
 Foster, R A & Laura M McCune; June 15, 1848; sr L L Weiseger.
 Foster, Richd & Judith Walker; June 10, 1775; sr Edmond Walker.
 Foster, Richd (of Prince Edwd Co) & Obedience Green; Mch 13, 1793; sr Jno Townes.
 Foster, Richd & Lucy Allen; Sept 24, 1799; sr Thos Meader.
 Foster, Robt & Mary Forest; Feb 12, 1781; sr Josiah Forest.
 Foster, Robt & Elizth Jones, sister of Daniel J; Dec 20, 1781; sr Daniel Jones.
 Foster, Robt & Nancy H Mitchell; Jan 22, 1807; sr John Foster.
 Foster, Robt & Mary Goodwin; Apr —, 1816.
 Foster, Tillman & Maria Foster; Apr 13, 1827; sr Thos W Webster.
 Foster, William & Elizth Hastings; Oct 6, 1779; sr Robt Gilliam.
 Foster, William & Mary Ann James, widow; July 17, 1781.
 Foster, Wm L & Anna R Smith; Jan 6, 1849; sr Wm G Smith.
 Foster, Wm L & Mildred E Tunstall; Mch 11, 1852.
 Foster, Wm T & Louisa Craddock; Aug 19, 1824; sr J H Craddock.
 Foster, Worsham & Martha Wood, dau Wm W; July 15, 1816; sr Thos W Webster.
 Fowler, Edmond & Sarah Clements; June 15, 1784; sr Henry Walden.
 Fowler, Sherwood & Mary Wingo, dau Jno W; Jan 25, 1782; sr John Wingo.
 Fowlkes, Daniel & Lucretia Brown; Jan 11, 1768; sr Joel Jackson.
 Fowlkes, Henry & Tabitha Bass; Mch 2, 1782.
 Fowlkes, James (son of John) & Sally Foster, dau Mary F; Nov 23, 1780.
 Fowlkes, John & Judith Penick; Aug —, 1787.
 Fowlkes, Jos Jennings & Frances Bass, dau Jno B; Jan 18, 1787; sr Wm Fowlkes.
 Fowlkes, Jos Jennings & Martha Craddock; Sept 29, 1792; sr Jno H Craddock.
 Fowlkes, Nathan & Nancy Bagley; Aug 26, 1784; sr Ruler Richardson.
 Fowlkes, Sterling & Eliza Jennings; Feb 22, 1788; sr Wm Pamplin.
 Franklin, James B & Agnes G Whitt; Dec 26, 1826; sr Thos Clayton.
 Franklin, Jesse & Rhody Claybrook; May 1, 1802; sr Wm Burton.
 Frayser, William & Elizth Yeargain; Sept 8, 1802; sr Wm Coleman.

(To Be Continued)

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

QUERIES

14116. ELLIOTT.—Robert Elliott, of Pietus Twp, later became Montg. Twp, Franklin Co., Pa. died 1768. He left, among others, sons George & Benjamin. Deeds give these 2 sons to have lived here buying & selling land & as sons of Robert, until 1796. George died leaving wife Susanna & only minor chil named in the admin of estate. Benjamin sold a tract & disappeared from recs 1796. Infor of this Benjamin greatly desired. No wife joined with him in any deed. Both George & Benjamin served in militia & George as a ranger. This is not the Benjamin who went to Huntingdon Co.—*V. S. F.*

14117. FLENNER.—Wanted place & date of birth, par. & Rev. ances of Joseph Lake Flenner who mar June 1855 in Cincinnati, Mary Elizabeth Frankham.

(a) FRANKHAM.—Wanted dates & places of births deaths & mar of John Frankham who mar Caroline. Wanted her maiden name also. Wanted also Rev. rec of John Frankham who was supposed to have served as a major from N. C.

(b) HARKNESS.—Wanted par with their dates of Susan Harkness of the Eastern Shore of Md. She mar Robert M. Harrison & is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Wanted also par with their dates & Rev. rec in line of Robert M. Harrison.

(c) BEATTY.—Wanted par with their dates of Ellen Beatty who was born 1805 in Rockland Co., N. Y. mar 1st — Lindsley

& 2d Tobias Boudinot. She died Oct. 1880 in Washington, D. C.—*J. B. F.*

14118. BRAILEY.—Wanted ances with Rev. rec in line of Lucy Brailey who mar Samuel Cook Chapin 13 May 1822 in Chiscopee, Mass.—*F. B.*

14119. HILL.—Wanted names of wife & chil of Sir Richard Hill of Md. who served in Rev. Wanted also names of wife & chil & given name of Col. Hill who served with Sumpter 1780 at Hanging Rock & was wounded. Is supposed to have been from Md. Wanted also names of wife & chil of Wm. Hill who served under Capt. James Giles of S. C.—*G. C. O.*

14120. BROWN-KEENEY.—Wanted Rev. rec of Benjamin Brown, 1740-1809, of Manchester, Conn. Also ances of his wife Sarah Keeney, 1745-1815.

(a) MAYDOLE (McDOWELL).—Wanted all infor possible including Rev. rec & wife of Alexander Maydole of East Albany, N. Y. Were there other chil besides Alexander, 1777-1818, Robert & George?

(b) VAN VALKENBURGH.—Wanted all infor possible of Adam Van Valkenburgh & wife of Sharon, Schoharie Co., formerly part of Albany Co., N. Y. Wanted also infor of his father John Joseph Van Valkenburgh of Middleburgh, N. Y. & of his wife. His sons Adam, Joachim & John Joseph were all Rev. soldiers.

(c) LE VALLEY.—Wanted ances, Rev. rec & maiden name of wife of Christopher Le Valley of E. Greenwich, R. I. listed in 1774 Census of R. I. deceased bef 1790.

(d) **MATTESON.**—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Thomas Matteson of Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y. His wife was Eunice Le Valley.—*H. A. W.*

14121. **BAKER.**—Wanted par of Jacob Baker b abt 1774/6 d abt 1871 at Syracuse, N. Y. mar "woman of Dutch descent." Wanted her name. Had among other chil Dr. Jesse Wilder Baker b 1815 mar Martha dau of Dr. Allen Nesbit & his wife Anne Robinson. Wanted Robinson ances with Rev. rec in line. Nancy Baker mar Capt Francis Nesbit, wanted their desc. Jacob Baker lived in Lawrence Co., Pa. prior to going to N. Y. Chil b in Pa. Infor of his other chil would be appreciated. Wanted also Rev. rec of father of Jacob Baker.—*T. F. L.*

14122. **WHEELER.**—Wanted par of Hannah Wheeler, 1749-1837, mar Asa Danforth, 1746-1818, in 1767. Wanted also Rev. rec of Hannah's father.—*F. H. S.*

14123. **MORRISON.**—Wanted par of Hugh Morrison, 1800-1852, who mar 1824 Elizabeth Miller, 1802-1884. They were mar nr Hickory, Pa. & lived in Beaver Co., Hanover Twp. Their sons were James, Samuel, Milton, Wm., Andrew Russell Morrison & dau Elizabeth. Wanted also place & name of Hugh's father & Rev. rec in Morrison line.—*M. M. S.*

ANSWERS

14050a. **VAN DERVEER.**—The following from "Early Settlers of Monmouth Co., N. J.," by Judge George C. Beekman, p. 34-5. Jacoba Vanderveer, wife of Jan Couwanhoven & ancestress of the Conover line, was b at Flatbush, L. I. & bapt 29 April, 1686, & was a dau of Cornelius Janse Vanderveer & his wife Trintje, dau of Gillis DeMandeville. Cornelius Janse Vanderveer came from Holland to America in the ship *Otter* Feb. 1659. 1677/8 he purchased land at Flatlands, L. I. where he settled. His dau Neeltje mar Daniel Polhemus. His son Dominicus bp 16 Nov. 1679 was associated with Daniel & Johannes Polhemus Auke Lefferts, Ryck Hendrickson Suydam, Jacob Hendrickson Suydam & Stephen Coerten in the purchase of the 1,500-acre tract on Swimming River from Lewis Morris in 1709. This Auke (or Aukey) Lefferts, was the progenitor of the Leffertson or Lefferts

family of Monmouth Co., N. J. He was b 4 Apr. 1678 mar 29 May 1703 Marytje Ten Eyck, & d 26 Nov. 1769 & is interred in the Polhemus burying ground at Scobeyville. Of these purchasers only Johannes Polhemus & Auke Lefferts actually settled. The old deeds for the purchase & subsequent transfer from Daniel Polhemus to Johannes Polhemus are still in the possession of the Polhemus family at Phalanx, Atlantic Twp. In book no. 1 of deeds, p. 450, Monmouth Co. clerk's office is rec of a deed from Cornelius Vanderveer of Middletown Twp. to John Covenhoven of Freehold Twp., dated 18 Sept. 1789, in which Cornelius states that he is the son of Dominicus Vanderveer, & for a consideration he conveys 330 acres in Shrewsbury Twp. lying on both sides of the road leading from Tinton Falls to Colts Neck and between Swimming River & Fall River, being a part of the manor of Tinton, conveyed by Edward Antill & Anne his wife to Cornelius Vanderveer 27 Mar. 1741, the grandfather of said Cornelius the grantor in this deed. There is also the record of a deed dated 2 June 1712 in the Monmouth Co. clerk's office from Stephen Warne of Middlesex Co. to Tunis Vanderveer & Cornelius Vanderveer of Flatbush, Kings Co., L. I. for a tract of 350 acres in Freehold Twp. Middlebrook & South Brook of Topanemes & the line of John Baird's lands are mentioned. The above-named Tunis & Cornelius Vanderveer were sons of Dominicus & these deeds show when & how the Vanderveers came into Monmouth Co. Tunis Vanderveer mar abt 1723 Aeltje, dau of Garret Schenck of Pleasant Valley, & set. on the above tract & it has been in the family ever since. Their son Tunis b 19 Apr. 1739 had a son John b 4 Apr. 1763 who mar 18 Feb. 1789 Anna Browne. They were the parents of ten chil, one of whom was Joseph b 9 Jan. 1790 & mar Jane Smock & David b 19 Apr. 1806 who mar 13 Feb. 1828 Mary dau of Wm. Covenhoven & Janet David, his wife. He lived & died on the old homestead. Among his surviving chil were Hannah Matilda who mar 5 Feb. 1851 David Clark Perrine b 20 Oct. 1816 at Clarksburg, Millstone Twp.

"Hudson & Mohawk Valleys," pp. 243-4, by Cuyler Renolds, gives: Cornelise Janse Vander Veer, one of the founders of Flatbush, L. I. emig from Alkmaar, Holland

landing Feb. 1659. Their coat-of-arms indicates that the family was of noble origin. Abt 1672 he mar Tryntje, dau of Gillis or Yilles de Mandeville & Elsjie Hendricks. Their chil were Cornelise Cornelissen bp 1677 mar Jannetje Van Nostrand; Neeltje Cornelissen mar 13 Aug. 1685, Daniel Polhemus; Jan Cornelissen mar Femmentje Berger; Dominicus bp 16 Nov. 1679, his son Tunis b 1704 mar abt 1723 Altje Schenck, dau of Garret R. & Neeltje Voorheese Schenck; Mariah Hendrikje; Michale; Jacoba b 1686 mar 1704 Jan W. Conover; Pieter; Jacobus. For a sketch of the Browne family see p. 354 the *Journal of American History*, vol. 13, no. 3 1918. "Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth Co., N. J.," pp. 1-2; chil of Garret R. & Neltje Voorheese: Antje mar Mathias Lane; Roelof mar Engentje Van Doorn; Mary mar Hendrick Smock; Koert G. mar Mary Pieterse Conover; Aeltje bp 1705 mar Tunis Vanderveer; Neeltje mar 1st Hendrick Hendrickson & 2d Elias Golden; Rachel mar Gysbert Longstreet, 2d Jacob Van Doorn & 3d Tunis Dewise; b Margaret mar 1st Wm. Kowvenhoven & 2d Derrick Longstreet; John mar 1st Ann Kowvenhoven, 2d Mary Johnson & 3d Catrena Holwee, a widow; Albert mar 1st Caty Conover & 2d Agnes Van Brunt. Pp. 24, 25 "Early Dutch Settlers in Monmouth Co., N. J.": chil of Cornelius Conover & his wife Margaretta Schenck: Wm. C. b 1700 mar Jannetje Wyckoff, 2d Antje Hendrick; Roliph b 1706 mar Sarah Voorheese, the widow Bloom; Annatjee Altje mar Van Dorn; Leah; Sarah; Neltje mar 1741 Benj. Van Cleef; Mary bp 1710; Rachel bp 1712; Margaret bp 1714; Jacometje bp 1717 mar Jan Roelofse Schenck; Catrina bp 1720 mar Daniel Hendrickson.—*Mrs. Jeannette Sturtevant Drake, 327 North Main St., Wellsville, N. Y.*

14042. SIMIRAL. — The Middle Spring Church was 3 miles north of Shippensburg, Pa. In 1776 the name of John Simiral is given & Sterritt & Simeral had charge of one district. He may be the ances desired. There was also a James Summerlin who served from York Co., Pa. as well as the James in Bedford Co., Pa. From Chambersburg, Pa. court recs: Martha Irwin, widow of Wm. of Southampton Twp., on account of infirmity of old age, renounce my right to administer on the estate of my husband

& request that letters be granted to my son John Irwin & David Somervall, my son-in-law, Sept. 22, 1790. Letters of admin on estate of Wm. Irwin were granted unto John Irwin & David Somerville, 22 Sept. 1790.—*Mrs. Marge S. Keefer, Chambersburg, Pa.*

14014. NEAL - WRAY. — According to family recs Thomas Wray died 1845 & his wife Rachel in 1852 & both are buried at Flag Staff or Flag Springs, Ohio, but I have not been successful in locating either place. Thomas was the son of David Wray, Rev. pensioner. The following appears on p. 162, "Va. Militia in Rev.," by J. T. McAllister: Wray, David, Pittsylvania 17 Sept. 1832. Born in Brunswick 1751. Volunteered Apr. or May 1778 against the Indians on New River, serving under Capt. John Donaldson. Was at Lucas Fort, etc. 1780 volunteered under Capt. Wm. Witcher to join Gen. Lincoln in S. C. & served 5 months. Was sick at time of battle of Stono. Guarded to Va. the prisoners taken at Cowpens, then was ordered back to N. C. & at Guilford guarded wagon train. Served abt 10 months & was at no battle. Name of wife not known. Have you the date of Rachel's birth & authority for their marriage? Eli, son of Thomas & Rachel Wray, was b in Monroe Co., W. Va. 25 Dec. 1812, mar 1838 Mary Wiseman who was b in Va. 3 Sept. 1819. I have the obituary of Sarah widow of John Wray. They were mar in Gallia Co., Ohio. Sarah was b in Rockingham Co., Va. 27 July 1811 & her maiden name was Wiseman. Will be glad to corres & exchange information.—*Mrs. Julia M. Moyer, 3430 Kromer Ave., Everett, Wash.*

Records from Luke Hackett's Bible

Benjamin Darby and Sarah Twiford were married Nov. 30, 1775.

Mary Darby, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah, his wife, was born Feb. 17, 1777. Thomas Darby, son of Benjamin and Sarah, his wife, was born Feb. 5, 1782.

James Darby, son of Benjamin and Sarah, his wife, was born Apr. 28, 1782 (?).

Nancy Darby, daughter of Benjamin Darby and Sarah, his wife, was born Feb. 15, 1785.

John Darby, son of Benjamin and Sarah Darby, his wife, was born Apr. 5, 1789.

Deaths

Benjamin Darby died Dec. 25, 1789.

Sarah Darby died Feb. 10, 1806.

Sallie Twiford Vickers, daughter of Luke Hackett and Nancy, his wife, died May 9, 1835.

Nancy Hackett died Apr. 4, 1852.

William John Hackett, son of Tilghman and Caroline Hackett, died Aug. 10, 1884, 15 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Laura Hackett died Oct. 13, 1865, 3 years, 9 months, 7 days.

Tilghman Hackett died Feb. 18, 1892.

*Dates from Bible of William Turpin,
Dorchester County, Md.*

William Turpin, son of William and Elizabeth Turpin, was born July 12, 1744.

Elizabeth Turpin, daughter of William and Constance Turpin, was born Oct. 21, 1749.

NOTE.—Think William must have been married twice—Elizabeth first and Constance second, the latter being the daughter of James and Sarah Cannon from France, where the name was spelled Cannonn with accept on last syllable. Constance was born Dec. 9, 1728.

Other children of William and Constance Turpin:

Solomon Turpin, born Sept. 12, 1751; died Jan. 21, 1770.

John Turpin, born Oct. 26, 1753.

Sarah Turpin, born Jan. 13, 1756, married Feb. 22, 1781.

Joshua Wright, born Oct. 13, 1757, who was son of Jacob, son of Edward who came from England, who patented land in Somerset County, Md., May 31, 1660.

Sarah Turpin Wright died July 1, 1830, parents of Charles Wright of Seaford and Turpin Wright of Oyster Point, Md.

June 10, 1748, at Annapolis, Md., Gov. Samuel Ogle appointed and commissioned William Turpin a cornett (color bearer of the troop of horse under command of Capt. John Brown). This was William of Dorchester County.

Other children of William and Sarah:

James Turpin, born Nov. 20, 1758.

Charles Turpin, born Sept. 4, 1760.

William Turpin, husband of Constance, died Jan. 19, 1762. His daughter Elizabeth made a will in 1784, Jan. 8. One of witnesses was Francis Turpin. Among her bequests was to her beloved cousin, Priscilla Turpin. Turpins were large property holders in Sussex County and Dorchester Co., Md.

Francis Bartholomew Charles Turpin, son of Francis, married June 7, 1832, Mary Adeline Smoot, daughter of John Smoot and Elizabeth Douglas Smoot, his wife, born Aug. 30, 1817.

John Baynard Turpin, son of Francis B. C. and Mary Adeline Turpin, born May 20, 1833.

Elizabeth Ann Turpin, born July 22, 1835.

Mary Jane Turpin, born Sept. 22, 1838.

William Henry Turpin, born Jan. 29, 1841.

Julia Elma Turpin, born Sept. 1, 1842.

Francis Thomas Turpin, born Apr. 20, 1846.

Walter Turpin, born Dec. 19, 1848.

George D. Turpin, born Mar. 18, 1852.

Francis Turpin, son of Beauchamp Turpin, died Dec. 29, 1829.

Mary C. Wilson died Apr. 8, 1839.

Ann Jane Delahay, wife of Mark Delahay, died 1839, Aug. 10.

Mary Adeline Turpin died Mar. 24, 1852.

George D. Turpin died Aug. 18, 1852.

Francis B. C. Turpin died Nov. 19, 1857.

John B. Turpin, son of Francis B. C. Turpin, died Aug. 14, 1883.

Josiah Henry Smoot died Oct. 6, 1840, aged 33 years, 4 months, 5 days.

Thomas Smoot, son of Henry and Elizabeth Smoot, born November 15, 1799, died Nov. 24, 1853.

Thomas Smoot married Sept. 29, 1818.

Henrietta Smoot, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Smoot, born Apr. 26, 1820, died Feb. 7, 1830.

Thomas Henry Smoot, son of Thomas and Rebecca Smoot, born Nov. 13, 1822.

William R. Smoot, son of Thomas and Rebecca Smoot, born Mar. 4, 1825.

Mary Elizabeth Smoot, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Smoot, born May 26, 1827, died Feb. 21, 1835.

Joseph Smoot, son of Edward Smoot, died Dec. 23, 1831.

John Smoot died Feb. 13, 1832.

Rebecca Smoot died Mar. 9, 1832.

Copy of Records in Bible of Maj. Francis Turpin, of Dorchester County, Md.

Beauchamp Turpin, born Mar. 3, 1723.
 Mary Turpin, born May 13, 1735.
 John Turpin, their son, born Oct. 2, 1737.
 Francis Turpin, their son, born Sept. 9, 1759.
 Nancy Turpin, their daughter, born Oct. 5, 1764.
 Priscilla Turpin, their daughter, born June 9, 1768.
 Katturah Turpin, daughter of Frances Turpin and Nancy Turpin, born Dec. 16, 1789.
 Nancy, born Feb. 12, 1793.
 John B. Turpin, born Mar. 21, 1794.
 Leah A. Turpin, born May 18, 1796.
 Sallie Turpin, born May 18, 1799.
 Joseph Turpin, born Apr. 10, 1800.
 Julia Turpin, born Dec. 25, 1802.
 Mary C., born Mar. 8, 1805, died 1839.
 Frances B. C., born Feb. 24, 1807.
 Thomas J., born May 8, 1809.
 Josiah B. Turpin, born Apr. 5, 1813.
 Ann Jane Turpin, born Sept. 25, 1815.
 Frances B. C. Turpin and Mary Adeline Smoot were married, June 7, 1832.
 Mary Adeline Smoot, daughter of John Smoot and Elizabeth Douglas Smoot, was born Aug. 30, 1817.
 Joseph Douglas and Celia Wright, married May 14, 1807.
 Joseph Douglas and Celia Willison were married Feb. 28, 1816.
 William M. Douglas, son of Joseph and Celia Wright Douglas, born Apr. 12, 1808.
 Amelia Addaline, born May 25, 1809.
 Celia Douglas, born Apr. 7, 1812.
 Margaret, born Feb. 6, 1817.
 Louise, born Nov. 12, 1818.
 James, born Apr. 28, 1820.
 Thomas, born Jan. 10, 1822.
 Ann Croffard, born Jan. 11, 1825.
 Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 14, 1827.
 Henry Clay, born June 21, 1832.

Page 2

Celia Douglas, wife of Joseph Douglas, died May 4, 1812, in the 21st year of her age.
 Joseph Douglas, son of Joseph and Rebecca Lee, born June 20, 1784.
 Joseph Douglas, Esq., departed this life and left the world of sorrows in the 29th day of May in the year 1831.

William M., the son of Joseph and Celia, died the 21st day of Jan., 1855, in his 47th year.
 Celia Douglas, daughter of Celia and Joseph Douglas, died Aug. 20, 1822, aged 10 years.
 Margaret Douglas, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Douglas, died May 4, 1821, aged 4 years.
 Louise Douglas, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Douglas, died Oct. 12, 1824.
 Charlotte Douglas departed this life on the 2d day of Aug., in the year of our Lord, 1863, aged 69 years and 4 months.

Thou Best of Mothers

James Wilson, departed this life on the 29th day of Oct., 1840, aged 93 years and 16 days.
 Lilly Wilson, wife of James Wilson, died the 9th day of Dec., 1840, aged 85 years.
 Nancy E. Davis, the daughter of James and Lilly Wilson, died May 17, 1851.
 James E. Douglas died Nov. 21, 1880, aged 60 years.
 Mary E. Douglas died Dec. 14, 1870, aged 43 years.
 Henry Clay Douglas died Feb. 27, 1855, aged 54 years.

Copied from Bible of John Douglas and Thomas Smoot

Joseph Douglas of Old died Jan. 1, 1810.
 Rebecca Douglas, his wife, died March, 1812.
 Ann Douglas, wife of John Douglas, died Feb. 12, 1792.
 John Douglas, born Nov. 7, 1790.
 John Douglas and Ann Turpin were married Jan. 8, 1812.
 Joseph Douglas, son of John Douglas, was born May 11, 1813.
 John Turpin Douglas, son of John Douglas, was born Jan. 19, 1815.
 John Douglas, son of Joseph, died Jan. 27, 1832.
 Nancy Douglas, wife of John Douglas, died Feb. 4, 1815.
 Dr. John Gibbons and Leah Turpin were married March, 1815.
Copied from Bible of Edward Adams of Dorchester County, Md., Fork District
 Edward Adams, son of William Adams and Sarah, his wife, born Nov. 14, 1735.

Nellie Cannon, daughter of Henry Cannon and Frances, his wife, born Jan. 11, 1732.
 Charles Adams, son of Edward Adams and Nellie, his wife, born Sept. 14, 1757.
 Nancy Adams, daughter of Edward Adams and Nelly, his wife, born Mar. 7, 1760.
 Rebeka Adams, daughter of Edward Adams and Nellie, his wife, born Jan. 26, 1762.
 Henry Adams, son of Edward Adams and Nelly, his wife, born Nov. 18, 1763.
 Ester Adams, daughter of Edward Adams and Nelly, his wife, born Sept. 18, 1765.
 Euphany Adams, daughter of Edward Adams and Nelly, his wife, born Sept. 23, 1767.
 Jacob Adams, son of Edward Adams and Nelly, his wife, born Aug. 18, 1769.
 Peter Adams, son of Edward Adams and Nelly, his wife, born Apr. 21, 1772.
 Elijah Adams, son of Edward and Nelly, his wife, born May 3, 1774.
 Minos Adams, son of Edward and Nelly, his wife, born May 1, 1776.
 Peter Adams, son of Edward and Nelly Adams, died Apr. 19, 1806.
 William Mason, son of William Mason and Comfort, his wife, born Oct. 8, 1759, married Elizabeth G. Bowness Dec. 6, 1759.
 Mary Mason, daughter of William and Elizabeth, his wife, born Sept. 13, 1780.
 Sarah Mason, daughter of William and Elizabeth Mason, his wife, born Sept. 20, 1782, died, 1783, aged 9 months and 2 days.
 William A. Mason, son of William and Elizabeth, his wife, born Jan. 3, 1786.
 James Mason, son of William and Elizabeth, born June 13, 1791, died Aug. 30, —.
 Mary Mason, daughter of William and Elizabeth, married Peter Adams Aug. 17, 1796.
 Henry Adams, son of Peter and Mary, born Mar. 31, 1799.
 James Adams, son of Peter and Mary, his wife, born June 2, 1797.
 Elizabeth Gardner Adams, daughter of Peter and Mary, born June 14, 1803.
 Edward Adams, son of Peter and Mary, born Dec. 19, 1805.
 Eliza Gardner Mason, wife of William Mason, died Feb. 7, 1804.

Seven Henry Adams, son of Minos Adams and Peggy, his wife, born Nov. 15, 1808.
 Henry Adams, son of Edward, died May 8, 1828, aged 64 years, 5 months, 10 days.
 Edward Bowness, son of Doc. Wm. Bowness and Ester, his wife, born Jan. 179-.
 (From tombstone on Adams farm.)
 Minos Adams died Dec. 29, 1869, aged 94 years, 7 months, 28 days.
 Margaret Adams died Aug. 11, 1866, aged 80 years, 9 months, 11 days.
 Daughter of James and Lilly Wilson.

Copied from Record of Bible of Tilghman Layton, Jr., of Sussex County, Del.

Deaths

Tilghman Layton, Sen. Departed this life the 13th day of Oct. 1811 A. D., aged 60 years, 3 months, 4 days.
 Sarah Gray, his wife, departed this life the 7th day of May A. D. 1829, aged 64 years.
 Kitturah Layton, wife of Tilghman Layton, departed this life the 3d day of Feb. 1846, past 2 o'clock in the morning, aged about 59 years, 1846.
 Tilghman Layton, 2d, departed this life Sept. 16, 1849, aged 66 years, 4 months, 26 days. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Hargis from 9th chapter 5th verse of Ecclesiastes.
 The funeral sermon of Kitturah Layton was preached by Rev. Andrew Manship, a preacher on Milford Circuit, on 5th day of Feb. 1846, from Paul's 2d Epistle to the Corinthians, 4th chapter, verse 1.

Births

Sarah Ann Layton, daughter of Tilghman Layton and Kitturah, his wife, born Dec. 31, 1816.
 Robert Layton, son of Tilghman Layton and Kitturah, his wife, born the 25th day of August, A. D. 1819, Wednesday morning.
 Catharine Jane Layton, daughter of Tilghman Layton and Kitturah, his wife, born the 14th day of January, A. D. 1822.
 Tilghman M. Layton, son of Tilghman Layton and Kitturah, his wife, born the 17th day of March, A. D. 1824, Wednesday evening.

Genealogical Data From Printed Court Reports

JEAN STEPHENSON

(Continued from March Magazine)

THE articles, published in the January and March, 1932, issues, containing genealogical abstracts from printed court reports, brought forth many requests that more such abstracts be published. In selecting the next group, cases have been chosen covering localities where records are fragmentary or unpublished, or which give Revolutionary service, Tory sympathies, early settlement beyond the Alleghenies, seaboard state of emigration, maiden name of wife, or clear up complicated relationships.

EDMUNDSON, RICKMAN, and HARRISON, of Virginia (11 Wall. 382):

William Rickman, of Charles City County, Va., was deputy director general in the Virginia Line on the Continental Establishment for more than three years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Harrison. She, her father, and her brothers Benjamin Harrison, Jr., and Carter B. Harrison were living 1778. He died 1781. She married, second, about 1786, John Edmundson, and died Jan. 1, 1791, leaving no children by either marriage. John Edmundson married, second, in 1795, ———, and died Dec. 1, 1802, leaving children: ———, died without issue prior to December, 1802; John, died June, 1862, leaving four children; Elizabeth married Littleton Waddell, and died June, 1864, leaving four heirs. Papers give children of John Edmundson and Elizabeth Waddell.

COTTON, of Tennessee (19 How. 355):

Thomas Cotton was a captain in the Revolution; married Priscilla ———. Children: Arthur, John, Polly married ——— Foxall, Allen, Noah. She applied for a pension, but died before it was granted.

PORTERFIELD, CLARK, WOOLFOLK, of Virginia, and Kentucky (2 How. 77):

Col. Charles Porterfield served in the Virginia Line. His heir was Robert Porterfield to whom warrant was issued 18 Dec. 1782. William Clark was granted land in Kentucky. His heirs were Meriwether L. Clark, William P. Clark, George R. H. Clark, and Jefferson R. Clark. George Woolfolk was granted land in Kentucky. His heirs were Robert P., Ann C., George W., and Frances Jane Woolfolk.

PARKER, PARREMORE, of Virginia and Ohio (6 Pet. 680):

Josiah Parker, appointed October, 1775, major, 5th regiment, Continental Line; colonel, April, 1777; resigned August, 1778; afterwards colonel of militia. Still living in 1788, when he entered and settled bounty lands. In 1832 had a grandson, Josiah C. Parker, Brown County, Ohio. Thomas Parremore was captain in Virginia Continental Line. Received bounty land, 1790. Heir was Cadwallader Wallace.

JOUITTE, of Virginia (7 Wheat. 121):

Robert Jouitte was granted military bounty lands which were located in Ohio, 1784. He died about 1797, leaving a daughter Alice, who married ——— Bouldin and proved her heirship and marriage in the Albemarle County (Va.) court prior to 1822.

Nathaniel Massie bought part of the land from Robert Jouitte.

RANDALL, INGLIS, BREMERTON, CROOKE, of New York and Nova Scotia (3 Pet. 100):

Thomas Randall, of New York, had children: (1) Robert Richard, died June, 1801; (2) Paul Richard, died about 1820; (3)

Catherine, married — Bremerton, and died about 1815 without issue. An ancestor (probably maternal grandfather) was John Crooke.

Charles Inglis, native of Ireland, married Margaret — (who died 21 Sept. 1783), lived in New York in 1779, went to England 1783, made a bishop and went, in 1785, to Nova Scotia, where he died. Had four children: one, died an infant in 1782; two daughters, and John, born 1779.

Papers show descent from John Crooke and relationship between Inglis and Randall.

PHILLIPS, WILLISON, of South Carolina (3 Pet. 42):

James Parsons, who was granted land on Savannah River, sold it to Ralph Phillips. Phillips' estate was confiscated in 1783. This was set aside in 1801 and land confirmed to his son, Ralph S. Phillips. Meanwhile, Samuel Willison entered possession of land in 1789 and died in 1802, leaving a widow (who died 1815) and children.

COXE, McILVAINE, KEMPE, ALLEN, of New Jersey (2 Cranch 280):

Daniel and William Coxe were brothers; lived in New Jersey. Daniel died about 1758, leaving two children: (1) Daniel born and lived Hunterdon County, N. J., moved to Philadelphia 1777, member of King's Council of New Jersey, held civil offices under King in Philadelphia, went to New York with Army, thence to England, and was a merchant in London in 1802, with wife and four children (one being John Redman Coxe); (2) Grace, married Tabar Kempe, who died before 1802. William died before 1802; had children: John, Tench, William, Daniel William, and Mary, all living in 1802; Sarah, who married Andrew Allen and died before 1802 (leaving children: Margaret, married George Hammond; Ann, Andrew, Elizabeth, Maria, John, Thomas), and Rebecca, married — McIlvaine and died before 1802 (leaving child, Rebecca Coxe).

SCOTT, PEPPER, SHANKS, of South Carolina (3 Pet. 242):

Thomas Scott, native of South Carolina and adherent to American cause, died in 1782, leaving two daughters, Sarah and Ann. Sarah Scott, born in South Carolina before 1776, married Daniel Pepper, of South Carolina, and died 1802, leaving children: Jane, married Abraham DuPont; Ann, Daniel. Ann Scott married, 1781, Joseph Shanks, a British officer, and went with him to England in December, 1782, where she died 1801, leaving children: Ann, Margaretta, Sarah P., Grace F., Eliza.

ELLIS, of Virginia and Mississippi (9 How. 155):

Richard Ellis in 1773 or 1774 moved from Amelia County, Va., to the Mississippi county (afterwards Adams County, Miss.), where he died after October, 1792. He was accompanied by his sons (1) John, died in Mississippi in 1808, and (2) William Cocke Ellis, who returned to Virginia 1784 or 1785, married 2 Apr. 1789, Mary Cocke, and died August, 1790, leaving a child, Richard Cocke Ellis, born January, 1790, died April, 1791. The widow, Mary (Cocke) Ellis, married, second, Richard Jones and lived in Virginia.

WATSON, of Ohio, HAND, of Pennsylvania (11 Pet. 1):

Thomas Watson and his family settled on land in the Ohio territory in 1772, obtained a warrant from Virginia for it in 1780, and died there 1806.

Edmund Hand took up land in Ohio territory, securing warrant from Pennsylvania in 1773.

FINLEY, of Virginia and Kentucky (9 Cranch 164):

John Finley settled in 1773 on land on Licking Creek, Fayette County, Va. (later Kentucky). In 1776 he entered the Continental Service and continued until the end of the war, when he returned to Fayette County. He was still living in 1815.

FRAZIER, ROBINSON, of Virginia (8 Cranch 3711):

George Frazier was allowed land in Fin- castle County under the Virginia proclama- tion of 1763. He died before 1774, leaving a daughter Mary and a widow, who mar- ried, second, before 1778, Michael Robin- son. Mary came of age in 1779, and was then living near Fredericksburg, Va.

ROANE, of Virginia and Kentucky, BOYD, of Virginia and Tennessee (20 How. 130):

Spencer Roane, a resident of Virginia, had at least one son, Fayette Roane, who died before his father, leaving a child, Sarah Ann. In 1827, when Spencer Roane died, Sarah Ann was a minor, living in Kentucky, with Joseph N. Bylen, her step- father as her guardian. Later she married — Thorp; and, second, J. M. Mattingley.

George Boyd had a son, David H. Boyd, of Lynchburg, Va., who moved to Tennes- see after 1827, and died 25 Aug. 1851.

KEARNEY, of New Jersey (15 How. 494):

Edward Kearney, of Monmouth County, N. J., died 30 Dec. 1822, leaving children: James, born December, 1801; Horatio N., born October, 1803, lived in Ohio, 1850; John, born November, 1805; Mary, born November 1808; Thomas, born 1810, lived in Mississippi 1850; Anastatia, born Oc- tober, 1813, lived in Michigan 1850; Cath- erine, born June, 1816, married Thomas Jarden; Anne E., born June, 1818, married — Cheeseborough and lived in Connecti- cut in 1850.

PEART, ELLIOTT, GRIFFIN, of Kentucky (1 Pet. 328; 11 Wheat. 375):

Griffin Peart owned land in Kentucky. Among his heirs were brothers and sisters, Francis Peart, Le Roy Peart, and Sarah G. Peart. Le Roy Peart died before 1822, leaving issue. Francis Peart left property in Woodford County, in trust for families of G. Halloway (one child being Francis Peart Halloway), William B. Blackburn, A. Bartlett (one child being Elizabeth Peart Bartlett), Cyrus Griffin (who had

four children), and John T. Griffin (who had two children). Sarah G. Peart mar- ried James Elliott, and died without issue. The children of her cousin, Mrs. Mary North (who pre-deceased her), Lydia mar- ried William Piersol, Ann, Jane, Sophia, Elizabeth P., and William, all citizens of Pennsylvania, claimed to be her heirs.

BRACY, McREA, MATHESON, of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas (19 How. 376):

Mrs. Maria Matheson had son, John D. Bracy, and daughter, Mrs. Margaret Mc- Rea. John D. Bracy lived in Alabama in December, 1843, moved to Mississippi 1846, to Louisiana 1847, to Arkansas 1848, and died April, 1852. Mrs. Margaret Mc- Rea, lived in Louisiana in 1849, moved to White County, Ark., 1850. She had sev- eral sons.

TARVER, GIBSON, GILLIAM, of Alabama and Georgia (9 Pet. 174):

Richard Tarver, of Georgia, moved to Dallas County, Ala., after 1819, where he died 1827. His heirs were his sisters, Mason Gilliam and her son John Gilliam, Charlotte Tarver, Patience Gibson, and his brothers, Benjamin J. Tarver and Samuel B. Tarver. Charlotte, Patience and Samuel lived in Georgia.

GAYOSO, STEELE, of Louisiana (10 How. 627):

Colonel Manuel Gayoso de Lemas, a na- tive of Galicia, was Governor of Natchez in 1793, Governor of Louisiana 1797-8. He married — Watts, who died before 1793. He married, second, in 1795, her sister, Margaret Watts, a native of Baton Rouge, La. They had a son, Fernando (?), born at Natchez, 14 July 1797. Manuel died July, 1799. His widow Margaret married, December, 1805, Capt. James Steele of the United States Army, and had several chil- dren. He died 1819. She died 1829.

Margaret (Watts) Gayoso Steele had a brother, — Wikoff, whose daughter was Elizabeth Parrott. Another relation was — Longstreet, who married the daugh- ter of General Farmer.

Fernando Gayoso died in 1850, leaving heirs: Marguerite married Merritt M. Robinson, Aurora, Fernando, Felicite.

Stephen Miner settled in Mississippi in 1800, and died in 1815 or 1816, leaving wife Katherine and several children, one being William J. Miner.

STANLEY, of Connecticut (5 Wall. 121):

Col. Nathaniel Stanley (died before 1786) had at least two children: (1) Abigail, who married — Whitman and died before 1800, leaving daughter Elizabeth, born before 1786; and (2) William, of Hartford, Conn., when he died in 1786. In his will William mentions his coat of arms.

HOFFMAN, VAN BROWER, of New York (1 Amer. Dec. 162):

Anthony Hoffman married —. He died 5 Dec. 1784. His widow died 28 March 1785. Their children were: (1) Nicholas, who inherited lands in Dutchess County; (2) Abraham, who inherited lands in Ulster County, and (3) Annatie married —, had daughter Saretie, who came of age 18 June 1785, and later married — van Brower.

BROUWER, TURNER, THORP, LYDIG, of New York (16 How. 246):

Nicholas Brouwer owned land on the Bronx River in Westchester in 1726. He died 1749, leaving a granddaughter Hannah, then wife of Edward Turner, who died 1805. She died 1822, leaving children and grandchildren. One child, Jemina married, at the age of 19, Peter Thorp. He died 1832. She died 1842, leaving children, one being Cornelius D. Thorp.

David Lydig lived on the land in 1804 and died 1840, leaving an only child, Philip.

WARNOCK, WITHERS, BRETON, of South Carolina (1 Brev. 331):

John Breton, of Charleston, died 1738, leaving certain property to Magdalen Juneau. He had already deeded property to his "granddaughter-in-law" Elizabeth Withers, daughter of Magdalen. Magdalen Tiverson married, first, John Mitherington and had (1) John, who had Anne, married Joseph Warnock; (2) Mary, married, first, — Bennett (one child, Anne, married — Butler), married, second, — Hamlin (one child, Mary, married — Butler as his second wife); (3) Magdalen, died young. Magdalen (Tiverson) Mitherington married, second, — Beauchamp, and had (4) Stephen, died young; (5) Elizabeth, married Lawrence Withers before 1735, and had Richard, died unmarried, and Nathaniel, died unmarried. Magdalen married, third, — Juneau before 1738, and, fourth, — DeVeaux, but had no children by these marriages. Lawrence Withers had a sister Hester, who married — Rand and had at least one son.

ELLIOTT, of South Carolina (1 Desans. 183):

Thomas Elliott died between 1756 and 1774; had (1) Thomas Law Elliott, who died 7 Dec. 1756, leaving wife —, a son Thomas, who died 1757 unmarried and under age, and a daughter Mary Bellinger Elliott, who married Col. Bernard Elliott in 1766 and died 11 Dec. 1774, leaving no issue; (2) Mary married Robert Rowand; (3) Sarah married Archibald Stan-yarne and died before 1774, no issue; (4) John died before 1774, leaving no issue; (5) Charles died January, 1791, leaving wife Ann (who married, second, Richard Beresford), and daughter Jane Riley Elliott, who married W. Washington.

(To Be Continued)



Marriage Bonds Filed in Monongalia Virginia (Now West Virginia)

Copied by THOMAS RAY DILLE

Secretary, Sons of the Revolution, Morgantown, West Virginia

(Continued from May Magazine)

THE following is a complete list of the marriage bonds of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), from 1796 to 1850. The list runs chronologically. The first name is the name of the contracting party, the second name under it being the female contracting party; the first name to the right of said contracting parties being the name of the father, mother, or in a few cases the name of the deceased husband of the female contracting party; and the name to the right of the last mentioned persons being the name of the bondsman.

The stars after the name of the parent indicate that they had by written consent agreed to the marriage or to a license to be issued.

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
1846			
Aug. 19	Rude, Albert C.		
	McDowell, Mc.....	Martin, Anne.....	Haymond, Augustus
Aug. 24	Bunner, Archibald		
	Davison, Elza Jane.....	Cornwell, Mary.....	Cornwell, John
Aug. 25	Stafford, Seth N.		
	Hushman, Mary.....	—, —.....	Cunningham, Isaac
Sept. 4	Straight, Wm. M.		
	Arnett, Julia.....	Arnett, Andrew.....	Arnett, Andrew
Sept. 9	Miller, James M.		
	Martin, Elizabeth.....	Martin, Turner D.....	Miller, Amherst
Sept. 14	Baker, Calder		
	Powell, Mary Jane.....	Powell, Rebecca.....	Powell, Isaac
Sept. 16	Menefee, Robert		
	Paulson, Elizabeth.....	Paulson, John.....	Paulson, John
Sept. 18	Cartright, Wm. B.		
	Houston, Margaret.....	Houston, Wm., dec.....	Houston, Wm.
Sept. 19	Newbrough, Eugenius		
	Baremore, Hester Ann.....	Dancer, Edith.....	Baremore, Jonathan
Sept. 21	Laishley, Richard I.		
	Miller, Susannah.....	Miller, Jacob.....	Miller, Jacob
Sept. 23	Franks, Michael		
	Lewellen, Caroline.....	Lewellen, Thos.....	Lewellen, Thos.
Sept. 26	Anderson, Andrew		
	Chesney, Margaret.....	Chesney, Margaret.....	Chesney, Wm.
Sept. 28	Fawcett, Burket		
	McMillen, Mary.....	McMillen, Robert.....	McMillen, Robert
Sept. 28	Brown, Alphius		
	Dorsey, Elizabeth.....	Dorsey, Benjamin.....	Evans, Geo. D.
Sept. 29	McShane, Oliver		
	Conn, Lucinda.....	Conn, Geo.....	Conn, Geo.
Oct. 12	Barb, Jesse		
	Linch, Elizabeth.....	Linch, Wm.....	Linch, Samuel
Oct. 12	Minor, Lancaster		
	Shively, Abigail.....	Shively, Jacob.....	Shively, Jacob
Oct. 17	Stevens, Israel		
	Watton, Drusilla.....	Watton, Jane.....	Watton, Joseph
Oct. 24	Barns, Isaac N.		
	Holland, Margaret A.....	Holland, Allen.....	Holland, Allen
Oct. 26	Tibbs, Francis		
	Wells, Lucinda.....	Wells, John.....	Wells, Thomas
Oct. 26	Arnold, Richard		
	Lanham, Casandra.....	Lanham, Benj.....	Lanham, Benj.

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
1846			
Oct. 26	Temple, Nathaniel		
	Rice, Hennrietta	Rice, Hubartis	Rice, Hubartis
Oct. 26	Cole, Coverdale		
	Ramsey, Alozan	Ramsey, Samuel	Ramsey, Samuel
Nov. 2	Morris, Eli		
	Fetty, Delilah	Fetty, Elizabeth	Fetty, Marcus
Nov. 7	Jarrett, Thos.		
	McShane, Ellen	McShane, Cornelius	McShane, Cornelius
Nov. 9	Williams, Lucius S.		
	Jordan, E. D.	—, —	Rude, Alpheus C.
Nov. 9	Saer, Josiah W.		
	Stimmell, Ann Eliza	Stimmell, Peter	Dering, Geo. F.
Nov. 21	Dean, Isaac		
	Conaway, Ann	Conaway, Caleb	Conaway, Wm. S.
Nov. 24	Wilson, James, Jr.		
	Smith, Ann	Smith, Lewis	Snider, Geo.
Nov. 24	Morris, Morris		
	Everly, Harriet	Everly, Samuel	Everly, Samuel
Nov. 28	Fox, Martin P.		
	Jones, Anne	Jones, Henry	Jones, Henry
Dec. 1	Ammons, Anthony		
	Barrackman, Mahala	Barrackman, Jacob	Barrackman, Jacob
Dec. 5	Driscoll, Daniel		
	McCarty, Mary	McCarty, Peter	McCarty, Peter
Dec. 14	Frum, Sampson, Jr.		
	McBee, Anne	McBee, Zadok	McBee, Zadok
Dec. 16	Rogers, Philip		
	Thorn, Louisa Ellen	Thorn, John, dec.	Murphy, Hugh D.
Dec. 17	Caldwell, James		
	Smith, Isabella	Smith, —	Hill, George
Dec. 17	Dawson, Rawley		
	Hess, Rachel Caroline	Hess, Baltzer	Hess, Alexander
Dec. 22	Corother, John		
	Travis, Elizabeth	Travis, Robert	Travis, John
Dec. 25	Jolliffe, Geo. W.		
	Lanham, Rebecca	Lanham, Thomas	Lanham, Thomas
Dec. 28	John, Wm. L.		
	Harrison, Ann	Harrison, Richard	—, —
Dec. 29	Weltmer, Geo.		
	Conn. Mary	Conn, Jacob	—, —
Dec. 30	Price, Isaac J.		
	Toothman, Mary Ann	Toothman, Jacob	Price, Nathaniel
1847			
Jan. 4	Corothers, Robert C.		
	MacBee, Eleanor	MacBee, Zadock	MacBee, Thos.
Jan. 4	Carico, Wm.		
	Cox, Minerva	Cox, Levi	Cox, Levi
Jan. 6	Smell, Joseph		
	Runner, Elizabeth	Runner, Henry	—, —
Jan. 14	Holmes, Calvin		
	Rude, Elizabeth Ann	Rude, John	Rude, John
July 16	Hess, Allexander		
	Davis, Kesiah	Davis, Ananias, dec.	Stillion, Samuel
Jan. 18	Snider, Eugenius W.		
	Sheets, Elizabeth	Sheets, Philip, dec.	Tanze, Arthur
Jan. 21	Lemley, Samuel S.		
	McCormick, Jane	McCormick, Wm.	McCormick, Wm.
Feb. 7	Cox, Boaz B.		
	Price, Drusilla Jane	Price, Wm. W.	Price, Wm. W.
Feb. 11	Robison, Geo. W.		
	Downey, Mary Jane	Downey, Derby	Stafford, James S.
Feb. 17	Tibbs, Stansberry		
	Chipp, Cynthia	Chipp, Forbes B.	Chipp, Forbes B.
Feb. 22	Thorn, Benj. B.		
	Stewart, Eliza	Stewart, Eliza	Stewart, David B.

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
1847			
Feb. 22	Smith, David		
	Pindall, Susan	Pindall, Levi	Pindall, Levi
Feb. 22	Kramer, Chas. W.		
	White, Rebecca Ann	White, David	Simpkins, John
Feb. 25	Wagner, Solomon		
	Newbrough, Hannah	Newbrough, Morris	Newbrough, Morris
Feb. 26	Tapp, Festus H.		
	Cushman, Mary N.	Cushman, Squire	Cushman, Squire
Mar. 13	Baker, Thos.		
	Bright, Minerva	Bright, —	Protzman, Thomas
Mar. 17	Philips, Oreb		
	Jones, Elizabeth	Jones, Samuel	Chalfant, Michael R.
Mar. 17	Drabell John R.		
	Hawthorn, Amanda E.	Hawthorn, Nancy	McDonald, Ara
Mar. 17	Shafer, John A.		
	Stansberry, Susan	Stansberry, David	Stansberry, David
Mar. 22	Henderson, David		
	Fetty, Julia Ann	Fetty, John	Fetty, John
Mar. 24	Cowell, Matthias		
	Swick, Ary	Swick, Abraham	Swick, Samuel
Apr. 5	Riggs, David		
	Kelly, Minerva	Kelly, Mary	Mereer, Medeon S.
Apr. 10	Robe, William		
	Miller Sarah Ann	Miller, Wm.	Miller, Wm.
Apr. 12	Robe, James		
	Cartright Clarissa	Cartright, Jacob	Cartright, Jacob
May 24	Newbrough, Allen		
	Tanze, Caleb	Tanze, Caleb	Tanze, Caleb
May 26	Swisher, Owen T.		
	Gapen, Eunice	Gapen, Rebecca	Gapen, Daniel M.
May 27	Stephens, Solomon		
	Madera, Amanda	Madera, Jacob	Madera, Jacob
June 2	Sine, James A.		
	Ammons, Tassey	Ammons, Solomon	Ammons, Solomon
June 16	Evans, Geo. W.		
	Hunt, Pleassy	Hunt, Joshua	Hunt, Daniel
June 19	Haney, John		
	Darnel, Jane	Darnel, John	Darnel, Wm.
June 28	Wiseman, Geo.		
	Herrington, Salina	Herrington, John	Herrington, John
July 21	Shuman, Henry		
	Michael, Elva Ann	Michael, James	Michael, Daniel
Aug. 9	Minor, Theophilus		
	Davis, Susannah	Davis, Matthew S.	Davis, Daniel T.
Aug. 12	Ellis, Edward		
	Sheets, Elizabeth	Sheets, Sarah	Lawson, Alexander
Aug. 23	Hogue, John		
	Hunt, Rachel	Hunt, Joshua	Hunt, Joshua
Aug. 28	Wade, Warman		
	Barrickman, Charity	Barrickman, Nancy	Barrickman, James
Sept. 1	Gillespie, Noble		
	Brooks, Sarah H.	Brooks, Thos. H., dec.	Ray, Geo. S.
Sept. 7	Mauiller, Sylvester		
	Evans, Margaret	Evans, Nimrod S.	Hess, Alexander
Sept. 11	Liming, Jacob		
	Horner, Margaret	Horner, Jacob	Horner, Isaac
Sept. 13	Gapen, Daniel M.		
	White, Anne	White, Wm.	White, Wm.
Sept. 13	Zinn, Peyton		
	Grubb, Anna	Grubb, Joseph	Dering, Henry
Sept. 28	Fry, Wm. E.		
	Snodgrass, Lelah J.	Snodgrass, Lemuel	—, —
Oct. 4	Bowers, Henry		
	Barrickman, Catharine	Barrickman, John	Barrickman, John
Oct. 16	Halderman, Thos. A.		
	Baldwin, Maria Louisa	Baldwin, Wm.	Baldwin, Wm.

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
1847			
Nov. 4	Hagans, Jarred E.		
	Johnson, Amelia	Johnson, James	Smith, Henry E.
Nov. 4	Protzman, Wm. O.		
	Watts, Eliz. Ann	Watts, Harman, dec	Madera, Frances
Nov. 6	Wells, Thos.		
	Way, Eliza	Way, Gideon	Way, James
Nov. 8	Brand, Wm. T.		
	Thomas, Eliz	Thomas, Richard	Thomas, Richard
Nov. 10	Neeson, James		
	Gay, Sarah Jane	—, —	Ray, Geo. S.
Nov. 13	Sines, Christy		
	Core, Sally	Core, Christopher	Core, Christopher
Nov. 31	Fortney, Levi		
	Lazzell, Amelia	Lazzell, Wm. W.	Lazzell, Wm. W.
Dec. 9	Pixler, James F.		
	Weaver, Hulah	Weaver, John	Weaver, Norvel
Dec. 10	Reed, Nathaniel	Widow of	
	Miller, Rebecca	Miller, James	Steel, John
Dec. 22	Hood, Wm.		
	Coombs, Hannah	Coombs, Eliza	Hayes, Alexander
Dec. 28	Weaver, Joseph		
	Ridgway, Eliza	Ridgway, Joel	Ridgway, Joel
1848			
Jan. 3	Hite, Robert	Widow of	
	Sompse, Elizabeth Ann	Sompse, —	Perry, Joseph J.
Jan. 12	Harvey, James W.		
	Tucker, Ann	Tucker, Morgan	Wildman, John
Jan. 15	Snodgrass, Frances S.		
	Province, Amelia	Province, Jesse	Province, Jesse
Jan. 17	Trickett, Allen		
	Trickett, Elizabeth	Trickett, James	Trickett, Joseph
Jan. 17	Kisner, Allen		
	Stevens, Elizabeth	Stevens, Silas	Kisner, Samuel
Jan. 26	Ferrell, Harrison R.		
	Cox, Julia	Cox, Abraham	Cox, B. B.
Feb. 12	Snider, Francis A.		
	Arnett, Eusebin	Arnett, John B.	Arnett, John B.
Feb. 17	Sturm, Eugenius		
	Conn, Ellen	Conn, Jacob	Conn, Geo. F. C.
Feb. 28	Snider, Samuel B.		
	Waters, Huldah	Waters, Geo	Waters, Elijah
Feb. 29	Jeffries, Wilford		
	McElroy, Susan	McElroy, Samuel	McElroy, Thos.
Feb. 29	Shriver, Michael		
	Riggs, Pleasie	Riggs, James	Riggs, James
Mar. 4	Fisher, Eugenius		
	Henry, Ada	Henry, Nathan	Henry, Nathan
Mar. 6	Stuart, John P.		
	Neely, Rebecca	Neely, John	Neely, John
Mar. 8	Lanham, Eusebius A.		
	Miller, Lucy E.	Miller, James	Lanham, John W.
Mar. 15	Harrison, Joseph F.		
	Shively, Julia	Shively, John, dec	Hood, John S.
Mar. 16	Stafford, Seth C.		
	Dixon, Rachel	Dixon, Margaret	Abdon, John
Mar. 20	Provance, Joseph G.		
	Stephens, Emila Jane	Stephens, Samuel	Provance, David
Mar. 20	Rider, Samuel M.		
	Swisher, Anne	Swisher, Geo	Swisher, Geo.
Mar. 23	Tucker, Sepha E.		
	Pickenpaugh, Jane	Pickenpaugh, Nicholas	Pickenpaugh, Nicholas
Mar. 23	Johnson, Wm.		
	Caldwell, Rachel	Caldwell, Wm., dec	Hill, Geo.
Mar. 27	Howell, Wm.		
	Lanham, Eliza	Lanham, Thos	Lanham, Thos.
Mar. 28	Scott, Geo.		
	Malone, Jane	Malone, Jane	Scott, David

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
1848			
Mar. 30	Lanham, Wm. N.		
	Moredock, Susan	Moredock, —, dec	Dering, Henry
Apr. 3	Fisher, Alpheus		
	Neely, Drusilla	Neely, John	Neely, John
Apr. 8	Friend, Obed		
	Markley, Luvina	Markley, John	Markley, Joseph
Apr. 10	McClany, Wm.		
	Camp, Caroline	Camp, John	Camp, John
Apr. 15	Triplett, Nathaniel		
	Baker, Severa	Baker, John N.	Baker, John N.
Apr. 18	Boyd, James		
	Hollifield, Sophia	Hollifield, Wm.	Hollifield, Robert
Apr. 22	Vandevort, Asbury		
	McClasky, Rebecca Jane	McClasky, Wm.	McClasky, James
May 1	Scott, Isaac		
	McLane, Eliza Emily	McLane, Chas.	McLane, Chas.
May 22	Cambell, David F.		
	Madera, Rachel	Madera, Jacob	Kiger, Jacob
May 22	Acheson, John		
	Pride, Margaret	Pride, Wm.	Pride, Wm.
May 25	Ervin, Thos.		
	Dorsey, Rebecca	Dorsey, Larkin H.	Dorsey, James F.
June 15	Magill, Geo.		
	Lanham, Mary	Lanham, Benj.	—, —
June 15	Ravenscroft, John C.		
	Riddle, Malinda	Riddle, —	Fisher, Eugenius
June 16	Summers, Alexander		
	Frum, Anna	Frum, Wm.	Chippis, Franklin
June 21	Tibbs, Boaz B.		
	Price, Nancy	Price, Wm. W.	Ray, Geo. S.
July 4	Mathes, Caleb T.		
	Summers, Permelia	Summers, Mary Ann	Jones, Rezin H.
July 6	Hays, Manliff		
	Berkshire, Alice Alvina	Berkshire, Nelson	Berkshire, Nelson
July 25	Duncan, Alexander		
	Reed, Nancy	Reed, Geo., dec	Hall, Wm.
Aug. 1	Jolliffe, Zadock		
	Lowe, Mary Jane	Lowe, David	Lowe, David
Aug. 14	Murphy, James		
	Dunn, Jane	Dunn, Thomas	Dunn, Thomas
Aug. 14	Doolittle, Moses, Jr.		
	Cartright, Sarah Ann	Cartright, Jacob	Cartright, Jacob
Aug. 24	Wince, John		
	Riggs, Melvina	Riggs, Wm.	Riggs, Jackson
Aug. 28	Stewart, Barnett		
	Devault, Margaret	Devault, Abraham	Devault, Abraham
Aug. 29	Shnell, James S.		
	Wilkinson, Sarah Ann	Wilkinson, James	Salyards, Wm.
Aug. 30	Hunt, Joshua		
	Camblin, Sidney	Camblin, David, Sr.	Camblin, David, Sr.
Sept. 4	Eddy, Simon		
	Tenant, Esther	Tenant, Adam B.	Eddy, Alexander
Sept. 4	Lowman, Stansbery S.		
	Foster, Mary Ann	Foster, Joseph	Cox, Moses
Sept. 6	Williard, Bianchine La Place		
	Coombs, Rachel	Coombs, Eliz., dec	Coombs, John S.
Sept. 6	Chesney, David		
	Sines, Margaret	Sines, Moses	Sines, Moses
Sept. 11	Liming, Benjamin		
	Horner, Telpin	Horner, Jacob	Horner, Isaac
Sept. 11	Jones, Wm.		
	Park, Sarah	Park, Andrew	Park, Joseph
Sept. 18	Lanham, Thos., Jr.		
	Shuttlesworth, Minerva	Shuttlesworth, Joseph	Shuttlesworth, Joseph
Sept. 26	Morris, James B.		
	Way, Kesiah	Way, Gideon	Way, Gideon

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
1848			
Sept. 27	Madera, Nimrod		
	Newbrough, Mary	Newbrough, Joseph	Bell, Jesse
Oct. 3	Burgess, Richard		
	Darnel, Sarah	Jenkins, Rebecca	Jenkins, Samuel H.
Oct. 5	Gregg, John D.		
	Nicholson, Elizabeth	Nicholson, Christopher	Fife, Kinsey
Oct. 11	Ray, Geo. S.		
	Hayes, Eliza. Ellen	Hayes, Alexander	Hayes, Alexander
Oct. 23	Waters, Joseph N.		
	Snider, Malinda	Snider, David	Snider, David
Oct. 31	Swindler, David		
	Jenkins, Eliza	Snider, David K.	Snider, David K.
Nov. 3	Trickett, Joseph		
	May, Sophia	May, Wm.	May, James
Nov. 7	Kiger, Jacob		
	Wells, Elizabeth	Wells, Augustine	Wells, Augustine
Nov. 22	Fleming, Geo. W.		
	Evans, Mary	Evans, Rawley	Evans, Wm. M.
Nov. 29	Evans, Rawley W.		
	Stentz, Lyda	Stentz, Thomas	Stentz, Thos.
Nov. 30	Brand, James E.		
	Robe, Mrs. Mary	Robison, James	Robison, James
Dec. 2	Walls, Joshua		
	Hall, Margaret	Hall, Moses	Dorsey Larkin II.
Dec. 4	Robey, Middleton		
	Barthlow, Rebecca	Barthelow, Joshua	Barthelow, Joshua
Dec. 5	Toothman, Eugenius		
	Snider, Nancy	Snider, George	Snider, George
Dec. 5	Everly, Charles Oscar		
	Sallyards, Eliza	Sallyards, Wm.	Sallyards, Wm.
Dec. 9	Hayes, John		
	Fetty, Eliza. Lydia	Fetty, Polly	Fleming, Waitman
Dec. 17	Barb, Jacob		
	Riggs, Delilah	Riggs, Levi	Riggs, James
Dec. 18	Stansberry, Eugenius		
	Cartright, Elizabeth	Cartright, Jacob	Cartright, Jacob
Dec. 25	Wilson, John M.		
	Tennant, Luvina	Tennant, Jacob A.	—, —
Dec. 28	Goodnight, Oliver P.		
	Riggs, Nancy	Riggs, James	Riggs, David
Dec. 28	Johnson, Isaiah		
	Williams, Rachel	Williams, Joseph	Williams, Joseph
1849			
Jan. 1	Neely, John		
	Riggs, Amanda	Riggs, Dorcas	Riggs, Linsley
Jan. 5	Tennant, —		
	Lemasters, Martha	Lemasters, Sephinis	Lemasters, Sephinus
Jan. 8	Huggins, John		
	Tucker, Catharine	Tucker, Morgan	Berkshire, A. L.
Jan. 22	Baker, John		
	Reed, Mary	Reed, Lyda	Reed, John
Jan. 27	Kendall, Jeremiah		
	Parks, Delilah	Parks, Joseph	Parks, Silas S.
Jan. 27	Hill, Alexander C.		
	Cartright, Mary M.	Cartright, Isaac	Cartright, Wm.
Jan. 27	Wilson, Geo. R.		
	Statler, Susan	Statler, Jacob	Statler, Jacob
Jan. 30	Frum, Isaac		
	Pierpoint, Temperance	Pierpoint, John	Pierpoint, John
Feb. 2	Brookover, Henry		
	Keck, Margaret	Keck, John	Keck, Philip H.
Feb. 14	Bailey, Warren		
	Kiger, Mary Ann	Dawson, Sarah	Massie, Oscar F.
Feb. 20	Summers, Hezekiah		
	Stansberry, Sarah	Stansberry, Stephen	Stansberry, Joseph
Feb. 26	Hawkins, Henry		
	Neely, Elizabeth	Neely, James	Neely, Ervin

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
1849			
Feb. 26	Stephens, Wm. Robinson, Rhuhamah	Robinson, James	Robinson James
Mar. 5	Wiseman, Abraham Fetty, Rebecca Jane	Fetty —	Stewart, Milton
Mar. 10	Kern, Aaron Glasscock, Letitia	Glasscock, Rolly G.	Glasscock, Daniel
Mar. 12	Jenkins, Bartholomew Austin, Julianna	Austin, Wm.	Austin, Wm.
Mar. 13	Frye, John H. Gray, Malinda	Gray, Wm.	Gray, Wm.
Mar. 17	Pierpoint, Francis Abercromlui, Rebecca Ann	Abercromlui, Alexander	Abercromlui, Alexander
Mar. 18	Straight, Alpheus Riggs, Ann	Riggs, Levi	Riggs, James
Mar. 20	Eddy, Jacob Walker, Amanda	Walker, John	Walker, John
Mar. 22	Fowler, Wm. Beals, Lucy	Beals, Ezra	Beals, John
Mar. 26	Reed, John Ross, Harriett	Ross, Enoch	Ross, Enoch
Mar. 27	Powell, James Hart, Mary	Hart, John, dec.	Merrefield, Eugenius
Apr. 2	Fast, Henry Shackelford, Mary Ann	Shackelford, John A.	Fast, Allen
Apr. 4	Edwards, Chas. W. Cotton, Casandra	Cotton, Wm.	Doty, Wm. H.
Apr. 4	Nuse, Jacob Rohr, Sarah	Rohr, John	Smith, Henry E.
Apr. 9	Barker, David S. Hildebrand, Maria	Hildebrand, Wm.	Snider, Stephen S.
Apr. 9	Welch, Samuel Barb, Sally	Barb, Henry	Barb, Gideon
Apr. 11	Basnett, John Dilibrain, Mary	Step-daughter of Courtney, Wm.	Courtney, Wm.
Apr. 13	Chippis, Wm. R. Hamilton, Sarah Ann	Hamilton, Margaret	Hamilton, Caleb
Apr. 17	Low, Philip Hood, Maria	Hood, Letitia	Allen, Guy R. C.
Apr. 18	Haines, Alfred Temple, Elizabeth	Temple, Return	Temple, Return
Apr. 23	Morgan, Smallwood G. Thorn, Eliza Jane	Thorn, Benj., dec.	Thorn, Dennis M.
Apr. 26	Powell, Isaac B. McElroy, Sarah	McElroy, Samuel	Price, John B.
Apr. 26	Bright, Aleana, Jr. Miller, Anna	Miller, Amherst	Tilton, Matthews
May 7	Hatens, Wesley Wolfe, Charlotte	Wolfe, Peter	Johnson, Joseph
May 7	Bright, Eugenius Baker, Alcinda	Baker, Mary	Baker, Thornton
May 9	Darnell, Henry Reed, Parmelia	Reed, Elias	Darnell, John
May 21	Burnhart, Abdon Snider, Mary Ann	Snider, James C.	Snider, James C.
May 28	Floyd, John S. Park, Melissa	Park, Joseph	Kendall, Jeremiah
May 31	Steele, Rawley Jenkins, Sarah	Jenkins, Joseph	Jenkins, Bartholomew
June 6	Taylor, Samuel Weaver, Sabina	Ulcava, Wm. J.	Ulcava, Wm. J.
June 12	Reed, Henry Cox, Sarah	Cox, Abraham	Cox, Boaz B.
June 19	Baker, Geo. W. Dorsey, Adaline	Dorsey, Geo. W.	Dorsey, Geo. W.

(To Be Concluded)

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